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This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

President Roosevelt has decided that his inaugural parade will be composed entirely, with the exception of the State governors, of marching units of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, the West Point Corps of Cadets and the Annapolis Regiment of Midshipmen. With Admiral Cary T. Grayson as chairman of the Inaugural Committee and General Malin Craig as Grand Marshal the President will be assured of a snappy, precise, on-schedule parade.

• • •
Maj. Gen. Fred. W. Bosch, Chief of Finance of the Army, points out that the improved economic condition of the country warrants immediate action looking toward upward revision of pay schedules. Maj. Gen. Leon B. Kromer, chief of Cavalry, urges sufficient pay for the requisite number of enlisted grades and ratings. The services, who took the greatest loss under the economy regime, are still living on the 1908 pay scale. Chairmen of the House and Senate service committees, lead the way!

• • •
The great peace time value of the National Guard is demonstrated in the annual report of Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding who points out that 28 states used their National Guard on a total of 73 emergency calls—28 times on public disasters such as floods, 26 in aid of civil authorities, 11 in labor disputes, and 8 in response to miscellaneous requirements.

• • •
The Infantry Board gains a valuable member in Lt. Col. Franklin C. Sibert, Inf., USA, while students at the Infantry School regret his relief as instructor in order for him to take over his new duties.

• • •
Captaincy of the Cavalry Rifle Team for 1937 goes to Capt. George A. Rehm, 9th Cavalry. Other teams better watch their step! All indications point to another profitable meeting for small arms devotees and National Defense enthusiasts at Camp Perry next Summer.

• • •
Twelve Navy commanders who never have been passed over by a selection board will, barring legislative relief, pass to the retired list next June for service ineligibility for promotion. Twelve more reasons why reform of the present selection system should be expedited in the next Congress!

• • •
Major Generals McCoy, Moseley, Simonds, Cole, and Brees were preparing to leave Washington yesterday after ten days of conferences. I remember the time when eligibility boards met one morning and left for their home stations the next! Now, apparently, ten times greater consideration is given to this important duty.

• • •
Two major generalcies in the Army remain to be filled before the end of this year. I'm looking for an announcement any day now!



Leaders of Battery D, 15th Field Artillery, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., winner of the Knox Trophy for 1936. Left to right, upper: Capt. John M. Works, FA, 1st Lt. Jacquard H. Rothschild, FA, 2nd Lt. Harry J. Lemley, FA, 2nd Lt. Elmer J. Gibson, FA; lower: Sgt. Porter C. Mills, Sgt. Joseph L. Girardin, Sgt. Edward L. Scribner, Sgt. Grady M. Curry, Sgt. Philip S. Robichaud, and Sgt. Louis Staricha.

Chief of Finance Urges Action on Service Pay

Recommendation that every effort be made by the War Department at the next Congress to procure legislation correcting the "inequality" in service compensation and in like manner correcting the "inadequacy" of service pay is made by Maj. Gen. F. W. Bosch, chief of finance of the Army, in his annual report made public this week.

Also Maj. Gen. Leon B. Kromer, chief of Cavalry, in his annual report asserted that lack of sufficient pay for the requisite number of enlisted grades and ratings necessary under Cavalry organizational requirements has proved "an unfavorable factor" in the morale of that arm.

"The present pay law, Act of June 10, 1922," General Bosch stated in his report, "contains a feature never before embodied in any pay law of the United States Army, namely, the provision under which the amount of monthly rental allowance and subsistence allowance to be paid to commissioned officers is determined on the basis of their family or domestic relationships and not upon the service rendered by them. In other words, under existing law, an officer with dependents is given, in certain pay periods, a greater rental allowance and subsistence allowance than is a brother officer of the same rank and length of service who has no dependents. Until the enactment of the Act of June 10, 1922, pay and allowances of officers were based solely on rank and length of service without any consideration whatever of the marital status of the officers, or of the question whether or not they had dependents in any degree of relationship. The present

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Marine Corps Selections

The Marine Corps Selection Board has recommended two colonels, four lieutenant colonels and 13 majors for promotion to the next higher grade.

Col. William Peterkin Upshur, USMC, on duty in the Office of Naval Operations, Navy Department, was chosen for promotion to brigadier general, line, and Col. Calvin Bruce Matthews, USMC, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, was chosen for appointment as head of the Adjutant and Inspector's Department, with rank of Brigadier General.

Other officers recommended for promotion were:

For promotion to the rank of Colonel:
Lt. Col. Maurice Edwin Shearer, Commanding Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

Lt. Col. Oliver Floyd, Executive Officer, 2nd Marine Brigade, Fleet Marine Force, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Col. Harry Schmidt, Assistant Paymaster, Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Col. Harry Locke Smith, Commanding Recruit Depot, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.

For promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel:

Maj. Thomas Boyle Gale, Inspector-Instructor, 3rd Battalion, Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, New York, N. Y.

Maj. Field Harris, Assistant to Director of Marine Corps Aviation, Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Roy Cleveland Swink, Commanding Marine Barracks, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Maj. Donald Curtis, First Marine Brigade, Fleet Marine Force, Marine Barracks, San Diego, Calif.

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Early Congress Action On Selection Unlikely

With the Navy General Board's selection recommendations still tied up in bureau studies, prospects are growing dim for action on the Service promotion problems early in the forthcoming Congress.

What may be expected to finally come out of the Department in the way of new legislation to be proposed to Congress or otherwise effected is not capable of prediction. The report of the General Board, submitted to the Secretary of the Navy the end of September after eight months of consideration, calls for a number of rather drastic changes in the promotion system, but opinion in Washington is that many of the features of the Board's plan will not be contained in the recommendations of the Bureau of Navigation when they finally are presented to the Secretary.

It seems certain that the study will not be finished before Congress convenes. Navigation will not estimate any possible date by which their recommendations will be drafted, and with the holidays here, it is hardly likely that they will wind up in a hurry. When they finish, the Judge Advocate General's Office must go over any proposed legislation or other order changes to be effected by general order or regulation. At the earliest, it appears, the Secretary will not receive the complete study before the middle of January, and probably much later.

Continued delay in the settlement of the problem is important to a large group of officers, especially if it results in postponing any new legislation for many months. Those due to retire under present law on June 30 next for service ineligibility for promotion are, of course, vitally affected. Many problems probably will arise if the General Board's recommendation for transferring such officers to a special class of the Naval Reserve, instead of the retired list, is followed. Members of the Naval Academy class of 1909 are particularly interested in that phase of the study which would guarantee every officer consideration by at least two selection boards. Lieutenants on the promotion list will be much concerned with the time any change in promotion to lieutenant commander becomes effective, as will rear admirals of the lower half should the General Board's recommendation for instituting selection to advancement to the upper half be adopted.

Announcement of the results of the annual senior line selection board, published elsewhere in this issue, raised this problem for those commanders of the Class of '09 who were not selected. Most of them were considered for the first time this year and as they complete 28 years service in June, under the present law they will retire at that time. For twelve members of the Class an unusual situation will be created, said to have arisen for the first time since the adoption of the selection system. They will retire for service ineligibility next June, yet they have never been passed over. Not selected the first

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Neutrality Pact for Western Hemisphere Discussed in Newspapers

Delegates from the 21 American republics adopted a neutrality pact for the maintenance of continental peace at Buenos Aires, Dec. 12, 1936, unanimously and without discussion. The pact, press reports state, is expected to be signed formally at the plenary sessions of the Conference, Dec. 21, but it already in effect has been signed by initialing by each country's representative. Previous to the adoption of the neutrality pact editors of the nation's newspapers devoted much space in their editorial columns to the proposals of neutrality and peace, some of which follow.

"Not the least important among the eight policies proposed by Secretary of State Hull for inclusion in a permanent peace program by the nations of the Western hemisphere was that providing for establishment of a common neutrality policy," says the Houston, Tex., *Post*. "To achieve that point may be difficult, but achievement will be worth the effort."

"It is no secret that the Pan American conference at Buenos Aires has in mind the strong possibility of a war in Europe soon, a war perhaps involving most of the major nations of that continent. One of the aims of the conference is to prepare the Americas to withstand the shock of such a war. The last great war taught the nations of this hemisphere that though they were far away from the actual scenes of battle, they were involved. They could not escape the effects of the war. Preparedness not to engage in a possible war in Europe but to escape some of the consequences of such a conflict if it should come is recognized as desirable by the delegates from all the nations to the conference."

"A uniform neutrality policy on the part of the American nations would add to the safety of those nations in the event of war, and would be a factor in holding them together in the formulation and execution of other policies designed to ward off the effects of another war in Europe or in Asia. In unity there is strength. * * *

"Cooperation of the American nations is the theme of the Pan-American peace conference. On the point of common neutrality there is solid and solemn occasion for cooperation."

"Now," reports the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "the United States, along with Chile, Brazil and Venezuela, has introduced a convention for the establishment of a permanent inter-American consultative committee to abolish war in the western hemisphere."

"Should hostilities occur between any American nations the committee, composed of the foreign ministers of the participating states, would remind the disputants of their obligations. The committee would form a body to arbitrate the issues behind the conflict. Should its good offices be rejected all American nations promise to

embargo the shipment of arms and ammunition to the violators and prohibit loans and credits. In addition, any nation which saw fit could impose even stricter sanctions on the belligerents. Faithfully, carried out, such a policy would make war a physical impossibility. It would prevent a repetition of such useless conflicts as the Gran Chaco affair."

The Flint, Mich., *Journal* lists the following as the eight-point program as outlined by Secretary Hull:

First, "peoples must be educated for peace. Each nation must make itself safe for peace. Then, frequent conferences between representatives of nations must be held to encourage a freer intercourse between their peoples. Thirdly, the five already existing peace agreements must be honored by the nations which have signed them. Next is the establishment of a common policy of neutrality in the event of war. Fifth in the list is the adoption of commercial policies to bring each country the prosperity upon which enduring peace is founded. Sixth is practical international cooperation to restore injured relationships between nations and prevent the demoralization which with national character and conduct are threatened. The last two are: reestablishment of international law, and, faithful observance of undertakings, since moral law is the highest law of all."

"These are comprehensive objectives. But perhaps the last should have been first as the best way to preserve peace."

"The American delegation's plan would provide for participation of all the Americas, as signatories of a mutual pledge, in diplomatic negotiations to arbitrate any international dispute in the western hemisphere," comments the Minneapolis, Minn., *Star*. "Through a permanent committee, consultative action would be initiated, with signatories pledged to a policy of arms and credits embargoes against warring nations if mediation fails."

"All this sounds well and good. What is needed, first, is its translation into binding action by American nations, and second, its emulation by foreign countries which might find the example so workable, its penalties so sure and effective, that for reasons of self-preservation they would have to follow suit."

"One of the points in Secretary of State Hull's peace program as submitted to the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of peace is: 'The nations should adopt commercial policies to bring each that prosperity upon which enduring peace is founded,'" says the South Bend, Ind., *News-Times*. "What a world of common sense in that point! A prosperous nation is respected. A pauper nation invites invasion and war."

Reports National Guard Needs

Need of additional signal corps equipment and sufficient equipment for proper training of tank companies, and anti-aircraft and engineer regiments is urged by Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, chief of the National Guard Bureau, in his annual report to the Secretary of War.

Ten specific recommendations were made by General Blanding as follows:

1. Sufficient arms and equipment should be provided without delay for the proper training of tank companies, and anti-aircraft and engineer regiments.

2. An annual procurement program for animals for cavalry regiments should be adopted and the necessary appropriations secured from Congress each year to replace 9 per cent of the animals allotted to National Guard cavalry regiments.

3. Small-arms ranges should be made available for all units of the Guard so that this training can be completed during the armory training period.

4. Lack of equipment for signal corps communications should be met by increased appropriations to supply this need.

5. Some increase should be made in the peace strength of division signal companies.

6. The allotment of Regular Army officers and enlisted men for National Guard duty should be increased. More funds should be provided for visits of instructors.

7. An appropriation by the Congress for the construction of a suitable armory for the District of Columbia National Guard should be secured.

8. Additional funds should be provided for procurement of gas masks.

9. Four additional clerks should be authorized for the National Guard Bureau. The present force cannot do the required work efficiently and keep records up-to-date.

10. Additional office space is required and should be provided for the National Guard Bureau. The offices used by officers and clerks are overcrowded, and there is not sufficient room for the records and files. Publications and blank forms have to be kept in hallways; floors and record rooms are weighted much beyond the factor of safety.

Communications Equipment

Treating of communications equipment the General reported:

During the fiscal year 1936 every effort was made to supply articles of signal equipment based on available funds to the National Guard.

The new type high-frequency radio sets

were issued to the Infantry and Field Artillery in the following quantities:

124 SCR 131, Infantry.

43 SCR 161, Field Artillery.

17 SCR 171, division headquarters, Infantry brigades and Field Artillery brigades.

All of the radio sets in the possession of the National Guard Cavalry were converted into the new type set SCR 163-A. Each of the 19 observation squadrons received the new ground-to-air set SCR 180 which replaced the radio set SCR 136. The SCR 136 was transferred to the division signal companies for ground-to-air use. This new radio equipment completes the minimum training requirements of the 18 Infantry divisions. It is hoped in the next 2 years to equip the National Guard with the new type of radio equipment for ground-to-air use.

Each of the 18 division signal companies were furnished two reel units RI-26. Each Field Artillery brigade headquarters battery was also furnished one RI-26. In addition 168 reel units, RI-26 w/o engines were purchased and distributed as far as the quantity would permit on the following basis:

1 to Field Artillery brigade headquarters batteries.

2 to Infantry brigade headquarters companies.

2 to Field Artillery regimental headquarters batteries.

2 to Field Artillery battalion headquarters batteries.

It is hoped to complete the issue of the RI-26 w/o engines to all the above organizations during the fiscal year 1937.

Signal equipment credits were furnished the various States in a total amount of \$90,000 from which each State was able to obtain within its allowance signal supplies, signal equipment repairs, and replacement of field wire. In addition to the above 484 miles of wire at a cost of \$16,000 were furnished the Infantry and signal units participating in the Second Army maneuver.

The maneuvers of the First Army indicated a serious shortage of signal communications equipment in the hands of the National Guard and every effort is being made to correct this condition with the limited funds available.

Motor Vehicles

As to motor vehicle equipment the report stated:

Approximately 15,000 motor vehicles are necessary to provide minimum training requirements for the National Guard.

Of the motor transportation now on hand, all 75-mm field-artillery regiments of the National Guard, except three regiments of animal-drawn and one battalion of horse artillery, have been provided approximately 60 percent of the minimum training needs.

All 155-mm howitzer regiments, all anti-aircraft regiments, and all 155-mm gun regiments have been issued approximately 45 percent of the minimum training needs.

Each signal company has been issued four station wagons and six trucks, 1½ ton, 4 by 4.

Each air corps squadron has been issued

one station wagon and one truck, 2½ ton.

Each engineer regiment has been issued two trucks, 1½ ton, with dump body.

Each active ordnance company has been issued two trucks, 2½ ton.

Each active motor-repair section has been issued two trucks, 2½ ton.

All motor vehicles issued to organizations have the proper military characteristics.

In addition, there are on hand in the National Guard, 456 station wagons and 2,995 trucks, cargo, 1½ ton, which provide a pool of motor vehicles for each State, sufficient to transport the bulk of the National Guard to and from camp and to permit some training of organizations as motorized units. These pool vehicles are without military characteristics.

The following table indicates the kind and number of motor vehicles in the hands of the National Guard as of June 30, 1936:

	Number of vehicles on hand
Ambulances:	
Field, model 1917	206
Field, model 1935	99
Trucks:	
Reconnaissance 8-passenger (station wagons)	1,545
Cargo, 1½ ton	4,674
Cargo, 2½ ton	471
Prime mover, 7½ ton (6 by 6)	20
Cargo, 3 to 5 ton, modernized class R	123
Searchlights:	
Model 1917	22
Since 1920	14
Tank carriers:	
10-ton pneumatic tire	9
Solid tire	14
Tractors:	
5-ton	228
10-ton	52
Tanks	105
Total	7,562

1 Held in dead storage without expense to the Federal Government for use in emergency only. Not included in total.

Regular Army Personnel

The need for more instructors was taken up in the report as follows:

The allotment of Regular Army officers for National Guard duty, including 25 for duty in the National Guard Bureau, remains the same as last year, and is as follows:

Infantry	203
Cavalry	38
Field Artillery	88
Coast Artillery	34
Air Corps	21
Corps of Engineers	19
Signal Corps	16
Judge Advocate General's Department	13
Quartermaster Corps	1
Finance Department	1
Medical Corps	16
Ordnance Department	1
Branch immaterial	7

Requests for much needed additional instructors have been received from various States. With the creation this year of a considerable number of new units from the first increase of 5,000 in the strength of the National Guard, the existing shortage of instructors has become more acute. This condition will be still further aggravated when the new units from the recently authorized second 5,000 increment are organized. The National Guard Bureau has endeavored to obtain additional instructors, but because of the shortage of Regular Army officers for all types of duties, the War Department is unable to provide them.

In 1933 a reduction by nearly one-half was made in the number of sergeant instructors allotted to the National Guard. Experience has shown that this reduction was too drastic. Nearly all corps area commanders have recommended additional sergeant instructors.

Training

Speaking of the training, General Blanding stated:

The training of the National Guard is in general very satisfactory, although there is a marked difference in the percentage of attendance between the States and individual organizations. The attendance at armory drills and at camp has been excellent during the year.

The National Guard generally is now taking greater advantage of the opportunities afforded during armory training to prepare for field training and is correcting in the armories many deficiencies disclosed during the previous field training period. The use of trucks has permitted some organizations to get to ranges and to complete small-arms qualifications before going to camp. There is a general improvement in the preparation of training programs and schedules for both armory and field training. This is evidently due to better supervision on the part of higher commanders. Too often, however, the ultimate training objective is set forth in the programs instead of the immediate objective for the training year. The importance of conducting schools for officers and noncommissioned officers during the armory training period seems to be more appreciated and the armory training has improved as a consequence. Each year there is an increase in enrollment in the army extension courses.

The increased employment of the command post exercise, both in the armory and in the field, as a means of training commanders and staffs, is to be commended. This has resulted in better teamwork and an appreciation of the importance of training communication personnel. Improvement in communication training is still a problem. Increased effort must be continued until a reasonable solution is found. The issue of new up-to-date communications equipment should be a great incentive. It is gratifying to see field exercises preceded by command post exercises. This has resulted in better planned and more efficiently executed field exercises.

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Did You Read— the following important service stories last week:

Analysis of Army promotion situation reveals prospect of increased attrition and promotion; Service Widows would benefit by pension legislation to be introduced in Congress; Army eligibility board meets in Washington; Maj. Gen. James B. Allison, chief signal officer, in annual report recommends assistant with rank of brigadier general; Infantry Association elections?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this valuable information from any other source.

Urges Pay Revision Now

(Continued from First Page)

law presumably was based on conditions affecting the cost of living; that is, the law took cognizance of the fact that it cost an officer with dependents more to maintain his domestic establishment than it normally would an officer of the same rank and length of service without dependents, and undertook to measure the compensation of these two classes of officers accordingly.

"The law has not worked well. Officers without dependents have felt with much reason, that they are being discriminated against since they render the same service, assume the same risks, and suffer the same hardships as do their brother officers with dependents, but receive less rental and subsistence allowances than do these other officers. In fact, it often results that senior officers without dependents receive less total compensation—the total of all pay and allowance,—than do officers junior to them and under their command, because of this differential in the matter of allowances.

"I am firmly of the opinion, based on experience gained in the 14 years since the present pay law was enacted, that this provision in that act was a mistake, and that we should go back to the sound principle that pay and allowances should be on the basis of service rendered by the military personnel concerned and not on domestic or martial conditions entirely foreign to the performance of their military duties.

Inadequacy of Service Pay

"For several years past the comments in the annual reports of the Chief of Finance on service pay have had to do only with the adverse discrimination against military personnel found in the provisions of the various so-called Economy Acts effective after June 30, 1932. As stated in these previous reports, the effect of these laws was, speaking generally, that junior officers of the Army—the class least able to make financial sacrifices—contributed far more than the 8% or the 15% deduction from the pay of Government servants, generally, required for different periods by those laws, since for a considerable portion of the period from July 1, 1932, to July 1, 1935, the Economy Acts prohibited the advancement of such military personnel from one longevity period to another, or from one pay period to another by reason of service or promotion. However, all of these adverse discriminations have now happily been removed; but there is still for consideration the general inadequacy of the pay of military personnel, not only with reference to existing living conditions, but also in comparison with the salaries paid to civil officers or employees with relatively commensurate duties and responsibilities.

"The last comprehensive revision of the Army pay was effected by the Congress in 1908—more than a quarter of a century ago. The rates then prescribed by the Congress are presumed to have been adequate at that time. With the lapse of years, however, the cost of living mounted and cognizance was taken of this fact by the Congress in its action with respect to the salaries of its civil officers and employees, whose pay was increased, not merely once, but, with respect to some classes, several times, within the last

twenty or twenty-five years. In fact, the pay of some civil officers has been increased within that period as much as 175%, while the pay of the Army and the other uniformed services has lagged far behind in this regard. In 1929 and 1930, an Interdepartmental Pay Board, made up of officers representing the six uniformed services of the United States, studied the subject of service pay carefully and exhaustively, and, in its final report dated October 31, 1930, set out data showing conclusively the need for a substantial increase in pay of the personnel of the Army and the other uniformed services. However, the country was then in the midst of a financial depression and, it is presumed, principally for this reason, nothing came of the report of that board, and shortly thereafter the general reduction in pay with its special discriminatory features with respect to service personnel, was effected by the Economy Acts.

"In view of improved economic conditions in this country it is believed that the time is now ripe for a renewal of action by the War Department, either individually or in collaboration with the executive departments administering the other uniformed services, looking to an increase in service pay. As before stated the report of the Interdepartmental Pay Board of 1930 is an exhaustive study, and a masterly discussion of the subject, and contains recommendations as to rates of pay, and even a draft of legislation designed to carry these recommendations into effect. That report was published in full in Senate Document 259—71st Congress, 3rd session, and in my opinion, said report furnishes an excellent basis for the consideration of, and recommendation for, increased service pay."

CCC Continuation

Mr. Robert Fechner, director of Emergency Conservation Work, submitted his annual report to the President this week, in which he again recommends that the CCC be adopted as a "permanent part of our national government activities."

"If it is decided," Mr. Fechner says, "that the CCC should be removed from the 'emergency' agencies, to become a more or less permanent feature of our governmental policy, it is strongly urged and recommended that all positions therein, save enrollees and intermittent workers, should be placed under the classified civil service."

It is generally believed in Washington, however, that in view of the fact that the 1938 budget already has been prepared on the basis of the present set-up that this activity will continue for another 15 months with its present organization. The alternatives are to place the CCC under some established government department such as Interior or Agriculture or War or one of the new ones to come out of the reorganization, such as the proposed Department of Public Welfare, or else to set up an independent permanent bureau. In any case it would be difficult for any other organization to take up the work now being done by the Army, even though the Army has the movement now running very smoothly and well organized. There is a strong possibility that the entire activity may be turned over to the War Department, particularly in view of the fact that the Army now does virtually all the work with the exception of directing the eight hours of field work daily.

Quartermaster General's Report

A total of 3,739 motor vehicles were purchased by the Quartermaster Corps during the fiscal year 1936, Maj. Gen. Henry Gibbins, The Quartermaster General of the Army, states in his annual report made public this week.

Aggregating a total cost of \$4,286,732.51, the vehicles were distributed as follows:

Regular Army	815
CCC	427
National Guard	2,004
ROTC	451
Bureau Insular affairs	3
National Cemeteries	7
Work Relief	32



MR. WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN, Executive Vice President, General Motors Corp., who addressed the Army Industrial College Dec. 12 on "The Automotive Industry."

The Automotive Industry

In accordance with the policy of the Army Industrial College to invite leading figures of industry as guest lecturers, Mr. W. S. Knudsen, executive vice president of General Motors, spoke before the assembled members of the class and other high ranking Army officers, Dec. 12.

"The Automotive Industry" was the subject of Mr. Knudsen's talk, during which he outlined the progress made in automobile construction since he last addressed the class a year ago, and gave his audience some observations of a recent trip through Europe. Mr. L. P. Fisher, in charge of body design for General Motors cars, was presented and addressed the class briefly after Mr. Knudsen's lecture.

Tracing the development of the motor car industry, Mr. Knudsen told how by 1929, it was producing 5,600,000 cars a year. With the depression, the automobile output dropped to 1,400,000 in 1932, but has been steadily mounting ever since to an expected 4,520,000 this year. He said that he expects to see production stabilize at from 4,700,000 to 4,800,000 cars a year. Truck manufacture, he said, is at an all time high, with 612,000 trucks expected to be built this year.

As to light trucks, the General Motors executive declared, the Army can be satisfied that "anything that the country might ever need" can be produced by the industry.

Touching on mechanical improvements in the industry, Mr. Knudsen said that the number of tools, fixtures and dies had been generally increased during the past year. There have been great improvements in welding, it was declared. Progress has been such, that Mr. Knudsen predicted that before many more years it will entirely supplant riveting.

The trend in car manufacture abroad, he said was toward larger cars, and with attempts being made to make automobiles smaller in the United States to meet increases in the price of materials, he hazarded the prediction that someday the cars here and abroad will be equal in size.

Mr. Knudsen commented upon a plan which he said he understood the Army was studying, under which separate parts of cars such as motors, axles and transmissions, etc., would be manufactured in plants and shipped to a central point to be assembled. "This can be done," Mr. Knudsen said, "there isn't any question about it, providing the drawings are finished. Before the drawings are sent out to the plants they should be thoroughly examined by the suppliers and the shopmen so that there will not be any differences of opinion after you get it into the shop as to how the various things are going to be routed. In other words, if we are going to have a cooperative manufacturing set-up the routing should be laid out before the job goes into the shop and the assembler must have charge."

Commenting on the high cost of experi-

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, ORC, upon his election to be grand Paramount Carabao of the Military Order of the Carabao.

Col. John Marston, USMC, who will go to China in March to command the Marine Detachment at Peking.

Col. Earl L. Naiden, AC, USA, commanding the Third Attack Group which won the Columbian Trophy for safety record.

mentation, Mr. Knudsen contended that when a firm undertakes an experimental job for the Government there ought to be fixed compensation for the experimental work and further payment for finished products ordered, if any. He said he thought if the Government wants an experimental job carried on, let them set aside a certain sum; let them check what is going on and see if progress is being made; then when the device is accepted talk about how many are wanted and what they can be made for.

By agreement with the Administration, Mr. Knudsen said, the automobile industry has taken steps to level employment so as to make it less seasonal. Workers employed all year around have been increased from 51 to 60 per cent, with the average income for these \$1,490, as against \$1,150 for other industries. Hourly wages for General Motors—figures are not available for the industry as a whole—have mounted from \$5.37 average for 109,000 men to an expected \$7.76 to \$7.75 for 228,000 men on the first of January, 1937. All this has been accomplished without an increase in prices of cars.

Explaining that he takes a trip to Europe every other year to view the conditions there, Mr. Knudsen said in Germany he found that business is good and that it is the most orderly country he has seen. The motor business is in good shape, he said, as the result of the government removing the tax off motor cars to help the unemployment situation. How long it will continue, he said, he would not venture to say, but so far the result is positive.

Germany is not bothered with labor troubles he said, telling of how the government arbitrarily settles disputes between workers and employers. He said he did not know whether the people are happy or not, but "they are certainly not starving." The export business which Germany had built up before the war is missed "terribly," he declared.

America, Mr. Knudsen said, is the only country in the world that surpasses Germany in chemical research. Their machines are not near as good as ours, he continued, but they are learning and are willing to learn.

Exceptionally fine new automobile roads are being built in Germany, he said, which have four car lanes with a strip of grass in the middle, and no cross roads, either overpasses or underpasses being used. They will have them all over Germany before they get through, Mr. Knudsen stated. These roads are constructed by the unemployed, he added, and said he presumed they are to facilitate troop movements. You can block a railway with a bomb from a plane, he said, but not roads of this type.

Turning to England, Mr. Knudsen said that it seemed prosperous. Everywhere you turned business was good. "The underlying cause of it is munitions," he explained. "That is taking up the slack."

Comparing the United States with foreigners, Mr. Knudsen said that the United States has as good equipment and as good designers as he has seen anywhere in the world. "I think we have every reason to feel proud of our position," he said. "Whatever might happen abroad, this country is so well situated, is so balanced, and has such an enormous amount of common sense scattered all over its area, that one feels awfully proud of being a part of it."

(Continued on next Page)



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



The Automotive Industry

(Continued from Preceding Page)

At the conclusion of his address, Colonel Jordan told Mr. Knudsen that all the members of the class have visited the Chevrolet plant in Baltimore. "They were taken through the plant, shown everything and could not have been treated more royally," he said. "It was a wonderful day in the history of the school," he added.

Mr. Knudsen then told Colonel Jordan that they would be glad to show them any plant they wished to see. He said that they have a new assembling plant building now at Linden, N. J., and have just finished another out on the Coast. These new assembling plants, Mr. Knudsen said, can be used for almost anything.

Asked for his opinion on the relative advantages of centralized procurement as against decentralized procurement, Mr. Knudsen said that General Motors operates on the decentralized basis. "We have five car divisions and we have 20 odd accessory divisions, and each plant is a unit in itself and does its own buying." The only Procurement handled in the central office, he said, is as to materials which do not involve any changes in specifications, and can be used universally, for instance, rubber.

At the conclusion of Mr. Knudsen's talk, Mr. Fisher was asked to say a few words.

Discussing the future of design in automobiles, he said that streamlining is being developed as fast as the public will absorb it. "I am sure we are going to go farther than we are today," he said. "As you all know, the streamlining we have done so far does not affect the performance of the car, especially at low speeds; at high speeds it does somewhat, there is some economy but not very much. A fact in streamlining is that we lose too many other things in which the public is more interested—for instance, carrying space for luggage. Apparently we just cannot get enough of that today in a motor car. Luggage capacity seems to be one of the most important things that the public wants today in a motor car."

Continuing he said he thought the industry would center its efforts as a whole in the future more on better steering, more safety, better brakes, and general all around safety.

"In my opinion," he said, "the problem for the industry in the future is going to be to make more and better and safer motor cars, rather than cars with more speed. If we do not, I am sure the states are going to legislate and perhaps put governors on these cars, which would be a terrible thing. So, I repeat, the job the industry has today is to make more and better and safer motor cars."

Army Officer Increase Urged

Increase in the officer and enlisted strength of the Army is urged in the annual report of the Inspector General, Maj. Gen. Walter L. Reed, USA.

"The increment in the enlisted force has been of great benefit to the Army," he said, "By this increase in its strength it has been able to maintain existing garrisons for our overseas territories, to more properly man the harbor defenses of the continental United States, and to maintain a better balanced mobile and modernized force for initial defense of the country against a surprise attack, while at the same time serving as a covering force during mobilization. A further increase would result in still greater benefits."

"The need for an increase in commis-

sioned personnel is urgent. Shortages in officers for duty with troops, of the various duties performed by officers on the Detached Officers' List, and medical and dental officers, are continuously reported."

The training of officers, design of equipment and administration of the Army were found to be satisfactory by the Inspector General. The supply of equipment, however, was termed deficient, and maintenance funds inadequate.

"The present system of administration of the Army, which continues to employ more and more of the junior field officers in positions of high responsibility, is proving a great asset," General Reed declared. "Any major expansion such as occurred at the outbreak of the World War will find the Army with a large reservoir of officers capable of taking hold of all the problems incident to the mobilization, training, supply and operation of such an enormous increase in our armed forces."

"The benefits accruing from the last promotion bill are manifested on all sides. The promotion of officers to the grade of captain after ten years' service affords an opportunity for training combat officers early in their careers in the many details of administration and supply of an army, and in the development of plans which will give these young officers that training without sacrifice of their combat training is an urgent need."

"The design of Army equipment continues along the most modern lines, but the supply of such equipment remains deficient," he continued.

"With respect to equipment, a redefining of War Reserve is a marked necessity. At practically every installation inspected many are found without a clear and adequate understanding of the subject. It must be concluded, therefore, that present publications do not make the matter sufficiently clear."

"Maintenance funds continue inadequate, and commanding officers are hard put to keep their installations in minimum good order and condition. Without increase in these funds, valuable property will rapidly deteriorate, and ultimately a very heavy expense will ensue in order to restore the property at an uneconomical sacrifice."

Declaring that tactical training, "while not in the normal sphere of inquiry of this Department, has a large influence on morale, discipline, general efficiency and contentment," and therefore is kept under continuous observation, General Reed said that it has been found to advance "steadily and progressively."

"The training received by the active and Reserve officers associated with the CCC work, while not tactical," he continued, "involves so many of the qualities of leadership as to prove of great benefit to the Army in developing tactical capacity in those officers."

"The maneuvers for large units held the last few years provide valuable training for higher commanders and their staffs,

and reports of participants and observers prove their great value to the Army as a whole."

Chemical Warfare Report

"Increased effort has been directed," Maj. Gen. C. E. Brigham, chief of Chemical Warfare Service of the Army, states in his annual report, "toward utilization of potential commercial facilities for the production of chemical warfare materiel, particularly in connection with domestic production of gas masks for use by civilians in time of war."

Meanwhile, however, the situation as to gas masks actually issued to troops remains bad. "The allowance of gas masks for training," the General reported, "was increased during the past year to a ratio of approximately one mask to each four enlisted men. However, thorough training in defense against chemical warfare cannot be accomplished until the desirable goal of a gas mask for every officer and enlisted man is attained."

Cooperation with Industry

"As in the past," General Brigham states, "the Chemical Warfare Service has kept in direct contact with various branches of the chemical industry. This contact is maintained through officers and technical personnel in my office and at Edgewood Arsenal, and especially through the Advisory Committee of the American Chemical Society as well as our civilian consultants. Both of the latter groups have been of particular assistance in this work."

"In turn, this service has continued to render assistance to the 'American Chemical industry. Whenever practicable, technical data and facilities have been placed at the disposal of those having a legitimate interest therein. Information has been furnished concerning practically every phase of the physiological action and chemical attributes in connection with all phases of chemical warfare."

Personnel Increase

"The commissioned strength of the service," the report stated, "has continued for a number of years at a maximum of 92 officers, of whom 78 are normally available for branch duty. This quota has proven inadequate for the proper performance of the many and varied duties devolving upon the Chemical Warfare Service. A moderate increase in the commissioned strength of this branch is urgently needed; a careful study of this subject indicates the necessity for an allotment of 140 officers in order to permit an adequate number for training functions, and particularly a balanced distribution of duties in important technical and research assignments."

Judge Advocate General's Report

Maj. Gen. A. W. Brown, The Judge Advocate General of the Army, in his annual report made public this week, states that there were 1,742 court martials during the past fiscal year. Of this total 20 were officers, one a retired officer, one cadet, three warrant officers, 1,697 enlisted men, and 20 general prisoners.

Of the officers eight were sentenced to dismissal, of which cases the president approved five, disapproved one, and two remained not acted upon.

Army Transport Sailings

Republic—Leaves San Francisco Dec. 19; arrives Panama Dec. 29, leaves Dec. 31; arrives New York Jan. 6, 1937.

Grant—Arrives San Francisco Dec. 1, leaves Feb. 3, 1937.

Chateau Thierry—Arrives Panama Dec. 22, leaves Dec. 23; arrives San Francisco Jan. 2, 1937, leaves Jan. 8; arrives Honolulu Jan. 14.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week six officers joined the Army Mutual Aid Association and three members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

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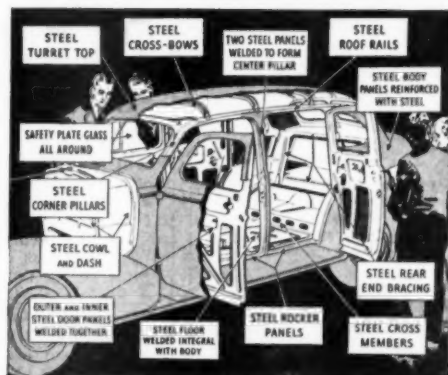
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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Selections

(Continued from First Page)

racks, Quantico, Va.

Maj. Ery Milton Spencer, Assistant Quartermaster, Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Maj. William Newton Best, Instructor on Staff of Army Industrial College, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Maj. William Arthur Worton, Student, Senior Course, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

Maj. John William Thomason, Jr., Student, Army War College, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Charles Thomas Brooks, Division Marine Officer, Battleship Division Two, USS Arizona.

Maj. John Thaddeus Walker, Assistant to General Officer in Charge of Reserve, Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Oliver Prince Smith, Instructor on Staff of Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

Maj. Henry Dallas Linscott, Division Marine Officer, Battleship Division One, USS New York.

Maj. William Tardy Clement, Instructor on Staff of Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

Early Selection Action Unlikely

(Continued from First Page)

time considered for selection from lieutenant commander to commander, and losing numbers when picked up by a subsequent board, they now will become in eligible for promotion because of length of service, not having been placed on the retention list by the board.

Selecting 39 senior officers for advancement to rear admiral and captain, the board picked about one out of three captains for flag rank and one out of two commanders for promotion to captain. The board considered 23 captains and 59 commanders who had not been reached by the board last year in addition to about 30 captains and nine commanders who previously had been passed over. From those previously considered the board "picked up" one captain and three commanders, and the promotion of seven captains and 28 commanders not previously considered was approved. Five of the 23 captains considered for the first time were extra numbers in grade, four of them being designated for engineering duty only. One of the four engineers and six of the others were selected. Twenty-eight out of 60 commanders not previously considered were selected. One officer designated for engineering duty only out of two considered was recommended for advancement.

Fifteen captains and 38 commanders will be forcibly retired next June 30 as

the result of the board's action, under the present law, providing that they are not otherwise separated from the active list prior to that date. Many of them had exceptionally brilliant careers and a number of them will retire holding important posts. Among the captains passed over by the board are the chiefs of four important offices or divisions of the Navy Department, two squadron commanders in the Fleet, the commanders of two training stations, five officers holding duty as captains of navy yards, a like number of chiefs of staff of naval districts, three officers who are members of the faculties of service schools, and a governor of an American foreign possession. Also among those not selected was the one officer of the Line above the rank of commander who was not a graduate of the Naval Academy. Commissioned in 1906 after more than 13 years as an enlisted man and warrant officer, he is four or five years older than his contemporaries.

The board this year went completely through the Naval Academy class of 1904, and selected two members of the Class of 1905. Six members of the Class of '04 have now been selected for rear admiral, out of 61 who were graduated from the Academy 32 years ago. Twenty members of the Class are now captains of the Line of the Navy and two hold similar rank in the Staff Corps. The Class of 1903 fared slightly better, although, of course, next year prospects for members of '04 are much better than for those of '03. Out of a graduating class of 50, 21 reached the top of the captain's grade of the Line and six of the 21 were selected for flag rank. Three members of '03 are Construction Corps captains.

The Class of 1902, graduating 59, had 21 captains of the Line come up for selection and seven selected for rear admiral. Four are captains in the Staff Corps. Beginning with '05, however, the Naval Academy classes were considerably larger. In 1905, 114 were graduated from the Academy, and 51 are now captains of the Line. Three hold similar rank in the Construction Corps. And while a smaller percentage probably will reach flag rank than earlier classes, the problem of giving later classes anything like their opportunities for a career in the Service is one of the most perplexing of the difficulties lying before officials of the Navy.

Navy F. and S. Postgraduates

The following ensigns of the Navy have been selected for postgraduate instruction at the Naval Finance and Supply School, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Thomas E. Harris	Joseph M. Lyle
Howard F. Kuehl	Warren E. Oliver
Harry S. Atherton	C. C. Mathas
Kendall F. Casey	Herschel J. Goldberg
Harold E. Cole	John P. Kilroy
Dewey G. Johnston	Gleen W. Clegg
William W. Hyland	Ned J. Wentz
Thomas A. Brown	

Navy Postgraduates in Law

Lts. Leo A. Bachman, Alexander S. McDill and Malcolm D. Sylvester, USN, have been selected for postgraduate instruction in Law by the Bureau of Navigation. Lt. Vernard L. Austin, USN, has been selected as alternate.

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Line Postgraduate Instruction

The following Lieutenants (jg), USN, have been selected for post graduate instruction in the School of the Line:

Aerology

John O. F. Dorsett	Peter R. Lackner
George F. Kosco	George R. Stone

Aeronautical Engineering (Naval Aviators)
James O. Biglow George A. Hatton
Charles T. Booth, 2nd Alfred B. Metzger
Richard R. Briner Emmet O'Beirne
Wm. E. Gentner, Jr.

Applied Communications

Charles B. Brooks, Jr.	John J. Shaffer, 3rd
Damon M. Cummings	Leland G. Shaffer
John E. Edwards	Harry Smith
William H. Farmer	William O. Snead, Jr.
Mann Hamm	Walter W. Strohbehn
Thomas R. Kurtz, Jr.	Robert H. Taylor
Rowland C. Lawver	Willis M. Thomas
Nicholas Luckner, Jr.	T. A. Torgerson
John Robert Moore	Thomas S. Webb
Alvin F. Richardson	Henry Williams, Jr.

Marine Engineering (Design)

Harry B. Dodge	Thomas J. Greene
Otis J. Earle	Claude V. Hawk
Robert J. Esslinger	James R. Z. Reynolds
Walter M. Foster	George C. Seay
Robert E. Gadow	Alfred E. Sharp, Jr.

Marine Engineering (Operating)

Charles H. Andrews	George M. Holley
Alston M. Boyd, Jr.	Francis W. Hoyer
Harmon V. Briner	Alvin A. Jones
Henry E. Brossy	Gerald L. Ketchum
Edward S. Carnick	Victor A. King
George M. Chambers	James E. Kyes
Wesford G. Chapple	Raymond L. Mayo
Howard G. Corey	Ruthel L. Nolan, Jr.
James W. Davis	Joseph E. O'Brien
Elmer J. Dunn	Lee S. Pancake
Ian C. Eddy	Gifford Seull
Robert S. Fahle	Clyde B. Stevens, Jr.
C. L. Gasterland	Frederick U. Weir
Charles R. Gilliam	Edson H. Whitehurst
Harold M. Heming	Jack B. Williams

Navigation

Searrill Adams	T. B. Hutchins, 3rd
Carlton R. Adams	Vernon L. Lowrance
William Y. Allen, Jr.	Frederic C. Lucas, Jr.
J. H. Armstrong, Jr.	Herbert H. Marable
F. E. Bardwell, (Naval Aviator)	E. J. MacGregor, 3rd
John K. Blisson	M. L. McCullough, Jr.
J. E. Dodson (Naval Aviator)	William T. Nelson
Harold E. Duryea	Kevin L. Nutting
R. W. Germany, Jr.	Josephus A. Robbins
John B. Gragg	Allan B. Roby
Burton S. Hanson, Jr.	Arthur F. Spring
F. V. H. Hilles	J. D. Whitfield, Jr.
	W. W. Wilbourne
	Thomas L. Wogan

Alternates for Navigation Group, in order of acceptability

Royal L. Rutter	Davis W. Olney
James E. Stevens	James W. Coe
Harry C. Stevenson	Samuel D. Dealey
John B. Azar	Eugene T. Sands
Philip T. Smith, Jr.	William S. Post, Jr.

Ordnance Engineering

William C. Butler, Jr.	Francis A. McKee
John B. Colwell	William B. Moore
John Corbus	Lynne C. Quiggle
Marshall E. Dornin	Robert L. Taylor
James H. Howard	Gordon A. Uehling
Charles T. Mauro, Jr.	H. P. Weatherwax

Ordnance Engineering (Aviation) (Naval Aviators)

Victor S. Gaulin	Eugene Tatom
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Alternate for Ordnance Engineering (Aviation)

Samuel M. Randall	
Edward M. Day	H. A. Pieczentkowski

Radio Engineering
John H. Brockway Ashton B. Jones, Jr.
L. F. Dodson (Naval Aviator) Donald F. Krick
Lee A. Ellis Thomas W. Rogers

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation made the following recommendations to the Board for the Selection of Officers for Postgraduate Instruction in the School of the Line:

(1) That officers of the Class of 1931 in the following classifications be not selected at this time:

(a) On Asiatic Station and not due to return in time to start course;

(b) Recently ordered to duty in connection with fitting out new ships, at their own request;

(c) Will have spent but one year of a routine two-year surveying cruise;

(d) For reasons of permanency of personnel.

(2) That officers of the Class of 1931 be not selected at this time for postgraduate instruction in the School of the Line for one year only.

(3) That the number of Naval aviators

selected for the one-year course in the School of the Line be limited to two.

These recommendations were followed by the Board.

Junior Marine Selection Board

A junior selection board to recommend officers of the U. S. Marine Corps for promotion to captain and first lieutenant will convene in the Navy Department, Jan. 18, 1937. The upper three-sevenths of the class are eligible for selection.

The number of officers to be recommended for promotion has not been decided upon as yet.

Praises Naval Communications

President Roosevelt was well pleased with the way in which naval communications kept him in touch with national and international events during his recent cruise to South America to attend the Pan-American Peace Conference aboard the cruiser USS Indianapolis.

Capt. Paul H. Bastedo, USN, Naval Aide to the President sent the following message to the Navy Department before returning to Washington this week:

"The President has directed me to say that throughout the cruise to South America he has been comfortable in his mind in the knowledge that he has been constantly in touch with national and international developments via naval communications, and that he is exceedingly pleased with the efficient performance. He sends 'Well Done!'"

Lt. Laurence H. Frost, USN, is communication officer for the Indianapolis, Lt. Kenneth L. Forster, USN, is the Navy Department communication officer and Lt. Paul W. Hord, USN, accompanied the President on the cruise, conducting communications between Washington and the Indianapolis.

Change in Navigation Manual

Bureau of Navigation Manual Circular No. 3-36, issued to the Service, this week, makes a number of minor changes in the Bureau of Navigation Manual. These changes will be incorporated in printed change No. 11.

All changes deal with Section D and more clearly define regulations and duties for enlisted men.

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COAST GUARD ACTIVITIES

Communication instructions in the Coast Guard are in the process of revision. Adoption of Naval communication instructions is under consideration with only such changes as are necessary to meet the peculiar needs of the Coast Guard.

To Dedicate Air Station

The Charleston, S. C. Air Station will be dedicated Jan. 14, 1937, the same date the new cutter George M. Bibb will be launched at the Charleston Navy Yard. Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, members of his staff and ranking officials of the Treasury Department will attend both ceremonies.

Cutters to Be Launched

The Coast Guard cutters John C. Spencer and the Alexander Hamilton will be launched at the New York Navy Yard, Jan. 6, 1937. Mrs. Stephen H. Gibbons, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will sponsor the Spencer and Miss Mary S. Hamilton, a lineal descendant of the first Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, will sponsor the Hamilton.

Attend Ottawa Conference

Capt. William H. Shea and Lt. Comdr. Roger C. Heimer, USCG, are members of

the United States delegation at the International Conference which began in Ottawa, Canada, Dec. 16, 1936, regarding piloting rules on the Great Lakes.

Fifth Viking Plane Delivered

Contract for five Viking planes were completed Dec. 14, 1936, with delivery of the last plane to the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard now has 44 planes in commission.

Returns to Headquarters

Capt. P. G. Crapster, USCG, Chief Personnel Officer, has returned to Headquarters following an inspection trip through the Norfolk, Va., Jacksonville, Fla., and New Orleans, La., divisions.

Ship Construction Progress

Following is the name of the cutter, the place of building, and the percentage of completion in the hull and machinery, the estimated date of completion of vessels under construction for the Coast Guard:

Alexander Hamilton, New York, 78.6 and 84.4, March 15, 1937; John C. Spencer, New York, 78.6 and 84.4, March 1, 1937; George M. Bibb, Charleston, S. C., 79.9 and 85.2, April 15, 1937.

The Roger B. Taney was completed Nov. 20, 1936.

nold White, USN, commands the Chaumont.

USNA Prize Award

Annapolis—Midshipman Jack Arthur Obermeyer, First Class, has been declared the winner of the Military Order of Foreign Wars Prize. This prize consists of a pair of marine binoculars, suitably engraved, and is presented each year by the Military Order of Foreign Wars to the midshipman of the graduating class who stands highest for the course in the Department of Mathematics.

This prize will be presented at Presentation of Awards Dress Parade in June.

USS Chaumont Grounded

The Navy Department announced Dec. 16, 1936, that about 6 a. m. the USS chaumont went aground in the Harbor of Chinwangtao, China. There were no injuries to the personnel and apparently no damage to the vessel. During the succeeding high waters an attempt to refloat the ship was unsuccessful with the available assistance in the vicinity, which consisted of one tug and two dredges. The Chaumont advised that the ship will be further lightened by the removal of cargo and personnel and that renewed attempts will be made to haul the ship clear at the next high tide. Capt. Robert Ar-



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And get this! You don't have to smoke a whole pack of Double-Mellow Old Golds to know they got that what you call double-mellow, prize crop tobacco rolled into 'em. That means the finest aroma, flavor and taste-appeal, brother!



After my experience with fresh Double-Mellow Old Golds I can't put a match to any other cigarette, because no other cigarette can match "Double-Mellows." Suppose you try 'em for yourself!



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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1936

"Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas."—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Merry Christmas Happy New Year

THIS SHOULD NOT HAPPEN AGAIN:

April 5, 1934—Without previously being made public, a proposed bill providing for extension of the selection and elimination laws to the lower grades of the Navy and Marine Corps sent to Congress by the Navy Department;

April 9, 1934—U. S. Fleet sails from Southern Californian ports for extended maneuvers;

April 12, 1934—Introduced in House as HR 9068, copies of the bill first available;

April 16, 1934—House Naval Affairs Committee begins hearings;

April 17, 1934—After hearing Departmental officials and a number of lieutenants representing some of the groups of junior officers affected, committee concludes hearings and votes to report bill to House with one liberalizing amendment. At end of hearings, Chairman Vinson of Naval Committee asked if there were no ex-warrant or ex-enlisted lieutenants present to testify. Departmental officials state informally that there were none within Washington area;

April 18, 1934—Senate Naval Committee hears Departmental officials urge passage of bill;

April 27, 1934—House Rules Committee votes a special rule for consideration of bill; House Naval Committee leaders reveal they have decided to withdraw committee amendment;

May 15, 1934—House passes bill in form proposed by Navy Department, with one minor change—Fleet still at sea;

May 24, 1934—Senate Naval Committee approves bill with a liberalizing amendment;

May 26, 1934—Senate passes bill without debate or vote;

May 28, 1934—Representatives of Senate and House agree to drop Senate amendment, sending bill to the President in almost identical form proposed;

May 29, 1934—Bill becomes law with signature of President;

May 31, 1934—Fleet arrives in New York for Presidential review after two months of maneuvers at sea.

Secretary Swanson: Prevent such from happening again. Make public now the report of the General Board on selection. Give full advance publicity to any proposed 1937 personnel bill.

A THOROUGH STUDY OF THE religious work in the Army and Navy will convince the Commission authorized last week by the Federal Council of Churches that the chaplaincy as now organized in the Army and the Navy is the most efficient and satisfactory form of ministry to the men in uniform. It should not take the commission long to determine the unsoundness of the suggestion heard in some quarters that they withdraw their chaplains from the services and substitute therefor ministers paid by the churches themselves and not uniformed or paid by the government. They need only look back to their own experience in the short-lived system of "camp pastors" instituted during the war. Such a system now would prove inadequate as a ministry to the service men themselves and unsatisfactory to the pastors. The success of the present chaplaincy is evidenced by the monthly reports reaching Washington from the field. At the service posts and stations are many chapels, ranging from the simple ones at smaller posts to the larger and more impressive ones at the larger posts. Many were built or furnished with voluntary contributions from the officers and enlisted men and their families. All radiate the beautiful love and faith of men and women who believe, with their own chaplains, that devotion to country is devotion to God and that "When a strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace." A successful ministry to these men and women can not be accomplished by pastors from the outside; learning to understand their views and problems is a function for which the chaplain is especially equipped and trained. This understanding and feeling of the chaplain for his men and the men for their chaplain is something for which there is no substitute.

BURDENED WITH GREATLY ENLARGED river and harbor work and flood control activities, the Corps of Engineers of the Army has contributed enormously to the administration's recovery program. In addition to these projects the Works Progress Administration has drawn upon Engineer officer personnel—at one time to the extent of 45 officers—to help carry on its functions. Through all of this the Corps has steadfastly maintained itself in the forefront of military activities. Modern military developments are giving more and more duties to the Engineers. Mechanization and motorization have greatly increased its functions and responsibilities. The problem of moving a column of trucks across a river or defile is greater and more complicated than that of moving foot soldiers or mounted soldiers. The great speed and mobility given by modern mechanics will be of little value unless the engineers are ready to repair bombed bridges, throw pontoons across rivers and in many other ways clear the road. Congress places a confidence in the integrity of the Corps of Engineers and a respect in its ability not exceeded by any other governmental agency. The huge funds placed at the disposal of the Corps for Rivers and Harbors and flood control reveal this confidence. The modest expansion in officer personnel given by the last Congress is another evidence of the belief Congress has in the Corps. While this increase was welcome the situation still exists, as pointed out by Maj. Gen. Edward Markham, Chief of Engineers, whereby the more experienced senior officers have been taken from troop duties for assignment to non-military activities thus leaving a heavy burden upon the juniors who continue to carry on in high efficiency the military work of the corps.

Service Humor

Sense of Direction

A Mississippi River steamboat was stopped in the mouth of a tributary stream, owing to a dense fog. An inquisitive passenger inquired of the captain the cause of the delay.

"Can't see up the river," was his laconic reply.

"But I can see the stars overhead," the passenger replied sharply.

"Yes," came back the captain, "but unless the boilers bust, we ain't going that way."

—U. S. M. A. Pointer.

Proud Father

A young father stood over his first-born's crib gazing at the sleeping infant. His wife saw in his face a mixture of emotion, rapture, despair, admiration, ecstasy, and doubt. Touched and wondering alike at this unusual parental attitude and his conflicting emotions, his wife arose, and with glistening eyes, slipped her arm through his and looked fondly into his face.

"Apenny for your thoughts," she said in a tremulous voice.

"I don't see how they can do it," he replied.

"Do what?"

"Make a crib like that for \$3.49."

—Windy City Breeze.

Insidious Vengeance

First Veteran—"I always send my old sarge a present at Christmas time just to remind him I still don't like him."

Second Veteran—"What are you sending him this year?"

First Veteran—"A radio set that won't bring in anything but advertising announcements!"

—Foreign Service, VFW.

Poor Fellow

Poor—"My wife had a dream last night and thought she was married to a millionaire."

Poorer—"You're lucky. My wife thinks that in the daytime."

—Exchange.

Sentence Structure

Miss Jones was teaching English to her class. She asked that they write sentences containing the following words: deduct, defeat, detail and defense.

Little Johnnie turned in the following: "Defeat of deduct went over defense before detail."

—5th Corps Area News.

Correction

"Have you discovered any errors in your pronunciation? If so, tell what you think causes these errors and explain what you are doing to correct them." This is a question sent out to students in the Good English Course of the M.C.I.

This answer came in reply: "Yes, I am minus seven teeth, and I am going to see a dentist about it."

—Leatherneck.

Happy Days

for all the service when you send your quips to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Humor Editor, 1711 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

A. M. G.—It is suggested that you read "The History of Warfare" by Mitchell for information regarding the development of the art of war in the middle ages. It is the standard text at West Point for warfare history and goes more into detail than most other history books.

E. F. K.—According to information from the Quartermaster Corps you are No. 10 on the eligible list for promotion Staff Sergeant, Supply, QMC.

M. F. M.—You are No. 18 on the eligible list for promotion to Technical Sergeant, Finance Department which goes into effect Jan. 1, 1937.

C. O.—Band Leader John Belardi is stationed with the 22nd Infantry, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Rear Adm. Yates Stirling, Jr., USN, has been ordered to command light cruiser division 3, scouting fleet, and will hoist his flag January 3, relinquishing his duty at the Washington Navy Yard, where he was captain of the yard and assistant superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory.

20 Years Ago

1st. Lt. Russell A. Osmun, CA, USA, now on duty at Governor's Island, has been appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood.

30 Years Ago

Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske, USN, states with regard to his recent invention for measuring the distance of an object at sea, that it will prove to be of great practical value in fleet operations. With this instrument, which is called the horizonometer, the distance of an object is measured by measuring the angle of depression of its water-line below a horizontal line, drawn from the eye of the observer.

50 Years Ago

The Secretary of the Navy has not yet approved the plans for the new naval observatory building, and before doing so will get the opinion of prominent architects as to the advisability of adopting the plans which were prepared several years ago, plans which might have been very good then, six years ago, and still be utterly worthless now.

70 Years Ago

In an editorial published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in December, 1866, entitled "Our New Navy," the Journal looked into the future and stated that the modern appliances of steam and iron seemed to have reduced the problem of a successful Navy chiefly to two classes of vessels. The first class embraced the ironclad; the latter the high-speed cruisers.

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

GENERAL OFFICERS

MAJ. GEN. Charles E. Kilbourne, is retired from active service, effective Dec. 31.
Brig. Gen. George H. Estes, having been found incapacitated for active service is retired, effective Dec. 31.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.

Lt. Col. William J. Morrissey (Inf.), relieved from GSC detail, from Hawaiian Dept., to Organized Reserves, 3rd Corps Area, Philadelphia, Pa.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.

Col. Mark L. Ireland, from New Orleans, La., to Philippine Dept., sailing from N. Y. March 18, 1937.

Col. Brainerd Taylor, previous orders revoked. Upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Dec. 31, after more than 35 years' service.

Capt. Ralph W. French, from Hawaiian Dept., to 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Capt. Benjamin V. Vandervoort, from Middletown, Pa., to 5th Corps Area, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG.

Medical Corps

Col. Arthur M. Whaley, is retired from active duty, effective Dec. 31.

Maj. Thomas L. Coley, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired, effective Dec. 31.

The appointment of the following named officers of the Med.-Res., as 1st lieutenants in the MC, Regular Army, with rank from Dec. 7, 1936, and their assignment to stations as indicated after their names, are announced.
Claude Cordray Dodson, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

William Darrell Willis, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Dean Schamber, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Lester Orville Crago, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Eugene Coryell Jacobs, Ft. Myer, Va.
William J. L. Porcher, Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.

Albert Alfred Biederman, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Alfred August Grebe, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

(Please turn to Page 332)

INSURANCE AT COST

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On AUTOMOBILES

SAVINGS ON
MANUAL RATES

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Bodily Injury	46.5%
Property Damage	45.8%
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Fire	61.6%
Theft	65.7%

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NAVY ORDERS

December 10, 1936

Lt. Comdr. Carl H. Bushnell, to duty as gunnery officer, USS Memphis.

Lt. Comdr. George L. Compo, det command VO Sqdn. 2B on Jan. 2; to staff, Comdr. Battle Force, as aviation officer.

Lt. Henry G. Moran, det command USS Ellis in Dec.; to c. f. o. USS Gridley and on bd. as exec. officer when commissioned.

Lt. Cameron L. Hogan, (MC), desp. ors. Sept. 18, modified. To Dest. Div. 7, as div. med. officer.

Lt. (jg) Willard C. Johnson, (SC), det. Dest. Div. 6; to duty Mobile Target Div. One.

Actg. Pay Clk. Harold A. Applegate, to duty USS Mahan.

Actg. Pay Clk. James E. Grey, to duty Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif.

Actg. Pay Clk. Adam P. Mastio, to duty Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, Illinois.

December 11, 1936

Adm. William R. Standley, det. as Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Dept., on Jan. 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) Carlton C. Lucas, det. USS Tennessee about Dec. 1; to USS Colorado.

Lt. Comdr. Harry A. Keener, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif., in Dec.; to USS Minneapolis.

Lt. William E. Carskadon, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., in Dec.; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island.

Ch. Gunner Herman Vollmer, det. Rec. Sta., Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., about Dec. 31; to USS Dobbin.

Mach. Ralph B. Saffle, to duty USS Pennsylvania.

Ch. Rad. Elec. William H. Recksiek, det. USS San Francisco; to Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

Elec. James L. Faughn, to duty USS Maryland.

Ch. Pharm. Edward F. Aron, det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., in Jan.; to Naval Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Pharm. Max McComas, to duty Nav. Hosp., Pensacola, Fla.

Actg. Pay Clk. Andrew J. Randall, to duty USS Idaho.

Actg. Pay Clk. Edward B. Van De Velde, to duty Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

December 12, 1936

Lt. Joseph H. Foley, det. staff, Cdr. Cruiser Div. 8, in Dec. or Jan.; to temp. duty USS San Francisco.

Lt. Carl H. Sanders, det. staff, Cdr. Cruiser Div. 8, in Dec. or Jan.; to temp. duty USS San Francisco.

Lt. Gerald D. Zurmuehlen, det. staff, Cdr. Cruiser Div. 8, in Dec. or Jan.; to temp. duty USS San Francisco.

Lt. (jg) Robert I. Olsen, det. USS R-14 abt. Dec. 19; to cfo USS Pollack and on board when commissioned.

Ens. Harold A. MacDonald, det. USS Marblehead abt. Dec. 17; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Gunner Francis E. Church, det. USS Texas abt. Jan. 10; to Nav. Ammun. Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada.

Ch. Gunner George A. Collette, det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Hawthorne, Nev., abt. Jan. 4; to USS Texas.

Gunner Carlton F. Briscoe, det. USS Worden abt. Dec. 16; to USS Whitney.

Gunner Fred J. Livingston, det. USS Arizona abt. Dec. 16; to USS New Mexico.

Elec. James L. Faughn, det. USS Maryland abt. Dec. 19; to USS Boggs.

Elec. Arthur R. Waggener, to duty USS West Virginia.

Actg. Pay Clk. Arthur A. Shawkey, to duty USS California.

December 14, 1936

Rear Adm. John Downes, det. as Cdt. 9th Nav. Dist., in Dec.; to duty as Cdr. Cruiser Div. 7.

Comdr. Homer W. Graf, det. USS Salt Lake City about Feb. 12; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Rico Botta, det. CO, VO Sqdn. 4B to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Albert M. Wright, on disch. trmt. Fitzsimons General Hosp., Denver, Colo.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Mannert L. Abele, det. USS R-11 about Feb. 1; to command USS R-13.

Lt. (jg) Joseph P. Costello, det. USS Claxton about Dec. 28; to USS Babbitt.

Lt. (jg) Clifford T. Janz, ors. Nov. 6 revoked. Det. USS Mernadon in Dec.; to USS Tillman.

Lt. (jg) George R. Over, det. USS Babbitt about Jan. 14; to USS Claxton.

Lt. (jg) Donald W. Todd, ors. by C. in C., Asiatic modified, to USS Cassin instead c.f.o. USS McDougal.

Ens. Dewey G. Johnston, det. USS Yarnall about Dec. 30; to USS Arkansas.

Ens. William M. Rakow, det. USS Quincy about Jan. 2; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

cola, Fla.

Lt. Comdr. Isaac B. Polak (MC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to duty Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Edward E. Evans (MC), det. Dest. Div. 6; to duty Mobile Target Div. 1.

Lt. Wade S. Risk (MC), det. USS Fairfax in March; to USS Taylor.

Lt. (jg) James J. Sapiro (MC), det. USS Manley in Feb.; to USS Babbitt.

Lt. (jg) Paul M. Carblener (DC), det. USS San Francisco in Jan.; to Nav. Hosp., Parris Island, S. C.

Lt. Comdr. Howard N. Hill (SC) det. Receiving Ship at San Francisco; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Mark W. Clay (SC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I., in Dec.; to Receiving Ship at San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Albert P. Kohlihas, jr. (SC), det. Dest. Div. 5, in Jan.; to temp. duty 11th Nav. (Please turn to Page 332)

MARINE CORPS

December 10, 1936

Lt. Col. Keller E. Rockey, on Jan. 1, 1937, detached Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., and ordered to duty as Force Marine Officer, Battle Force, USS California.

Lt. Col. Charles D. Barrett, when directed by Commander, Battle Force, detached from duty as Force Marine Officer, that Force, to Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. John B. Seebree, orders to MB, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., modified; ordered to MB, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
Capt. John S. Letcher, about Dec. 28, 1936, detached 1st Marine Brig. FMF, MB, Quantico, Va., to MD, AE, Peiping, China, via USS Henderson, sailing San Francisco, Calif., on Jan. 14, 1937.

1st Lt. Robert H. Williams, detached 1st Marine Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, Va., to Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Austin R. Brunelli, detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to 1st Marine Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Chester E. Bennett, resignation accepted, to take effect on Dec. 31, 1936.

2nd Lt. John A. Butler, about Dec. 30, 1936, detached MD, USS Omaha, to Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Ch. Pay Clk. Charles W. Eaton, on Dec. 15, 1936, detached Office of Assistant Paymaster, Marine Corps, NOB, Norfolk, Va., to MB, NS, Guam, via USS Henderson, sailing San Francisco, Calif., on Jan. 14, 1937.

Ansell & Ansell

Attorneys at Law

835 Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

Merry Xmas
and Happy New Year

To all of the Officers of the Armed Forces of Uncle Sam, wherever they are located. We wish you a joyous Christmas, and all of the good things in life for the Year 1937.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Enlisted Disability Pension Plan—Preparation of final recommendations to be submitted to President Roosevelt as to the proposed increase in Regular Service disability pensions awaits the compilation of comparative estimates of the cost of such a plan it was said this week.

The studies made by various offices of the Veterans Administration on the War Department plan for increasing the rates of pensions of enlisted invalidated from active service in peace-time, with special extra rates for men of long service, were finished some time ago and a staff conference of officials of that agency was planned. Following this conference, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, the Veterans Administrator, stated, he would present the whole study to the President. Since then, however, it has been discovered that the figures as to present pension costs were based on amounts paid a year ago, and in the interim, it is pointed out, legislation has been passed increasing the pensions of a number of peace-time veterans.

Use of the up to date figures is expected to enhance the chances of approval of the new plan, as it will involve less increased cost than originally estimated. Little delay is expected as the financial section is speeding completion of their study, it was said. The Veterans Bureau conference on the plan will be held within the next few weeks and a decision by the President whether or not to seek legislation based on the Army plan is looked for early in the next Congress.

The plan proposed by the War Department contemplates abolishing the distinction between peace-time and war-time service-connected pensions and giving peace-time pensioners (Regular Service enlisted men) the same rates paid for identical degrees of disability allowed under the war-time scale. It also proposes to create a form of disability retirement for enlisted men with more than ten years service, by allowing them an extra pension above that provided under the regular pension laws, the amount of which would depend upon their rank and length of service.

Lieutenant Commanders Eligible for selection—Officers in the grade of Lieutenant Commander who were recommended for promotion to such grade in the report of a selection board approved by the President on or before June 30, 1933 are, by law, eligible for selection by the Board, announced in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week, which will convene in the Navy Department Jan. 11, 1937, to recommend officers of the Line for promotion to the grade of Commander. Such officers are senior to signal number 1470.

In announcing the convening of the Board the Bureau of Navigation requests reporting seniors to make sure that fitness reports for the period ending Sept. 30, 1936 have been forwarded in order that the Selection Board may have available complete records of all eligible officers.

Navy Civil Engineers Corps Faces Busy Year—Perhaps the busiest year in the history of the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy is in prospect, beginning January 1. Four mammoth projects, entailing the expenditure of upwards of \$50,000,000 are to be developed with respect to plans and specifications in anticipation of the commencement of actual work. All of these are to be carried on on the Pacific coast. First in immediate importance, is the new naval air base on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, at Alameda. This has received congressional approval and funds for the beginning of the construction work is expected to be appropriated at the coming session. Then there is the newly projected naval supply base that is to be built, also on the east bay of San Francisco. These two construction projects, when completed, will mark the fulfillment of the Navy Department's long hoped for ambition to provide the fleet with a real war base on the Pacific coast. As long ago as the Coolidge administration, the Department has urged on Congress the necessity of converting San Francisco Bay into a base that will serve the fleet in case of emergency in the Pacific.

Aside from these two projects, the Bureau of Yards and Docks is charged with the completion of plans for the construction of the two great floating dry-docks, the ARD-2 and the ARD-3, the former being 1,040 feet long and the latter 468 feet. In view of the Department's rejection of the bid of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to build the ARD-2 because their price exceeded the amount appropriated by Congress, it is expected that the money limitation will be referred

back to Congress at the commencement of the coming session. It is understood that the Department does not look with favor on accepting the bids submitted by the navy yards at Mare Island and Bremerton, one reason being that it is not desired to create peak loads of employments at either of these yards that would be necessary if the contract to build the ARD-2 were to be awarded to either navy yard.

In connection with the expansion of the Corps which will follow the appointment of six civilians, the competitive examinations for which are now being held in seven cities, throughout the country, and the transfer to the Corps of ten line officers, now under instruction at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, it is understood to be the intention of Rear Admiral Norman M. Smith, chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, to apply for retirement, just prior to the completion of his four-year term of office next December. If Admiral Smith should adhere to his present intention, he will retire in the rank of rear admiral in accordance with law.

His successor in any case is likely to be Capt. Henry G. Taylor, CEC, now on duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk. Captain Taylor is a graduate of the Naval Academy class of 1908, and a native of Pennsylvania where his family has been prominent for three generations. Captain Taylor's brother is John Thomas Taylor, legislative director of the American Legion.

Two of the young line officers now under instruction prior to transfer to the corps of civil engineers, are Ens. Lewis Cox, Jr., son of Capt. Lewis Cox, USN, and Ens. Albert T. Church, son of Capt. Albert T. Church, USN.

Training Philippine Air Corps—The task of organizing and training the Philippine Army Air Corps is in the hands of 1st Lts. William L. Lee and Hugh A. Parker, AC, USA, in addition to their other duties, assigned to duty in the office of Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Military Advisor to the Commonwealth of the Philippines. Lieutenant Lee is Acting Chief of the Philippine Army Air Corps, with Lieutenant Parker his assistant. About 85 student pilots are being given instruction.

Christmas Parties with the Fleet—Admiral William D. Leahy has appointed a board of officers, of which his flag captain Roscoe C. MacFall is senior member, to supervise and coordinate the Christmas parties to be given on board the ships of the fleet for the children of the officers and enlisted men and the children of charity, welfare, and orphan asylum organizations, located in the cities of Long Beach and San Pedro. The other members of the board in addition to Captain MacFall, are Fleet Chaplain Robert D. Workman of the California, Comdr. H. C. Train, commanding the Vestal, Comdr. Percy K. Robottom, executive officer of the Houston, and Comdr. William W. Edel, chaplain corps, USS Maryland.

In recent years the ships of the fleet have been increasingly inclined to limit the Christmas parties on board to the children of the officers and men attached to their own ship. This practice will be followed this year by several of the vessels of the fleet. In the cases of the other ships, the Fleet Christmas Board will receive requests from recognized welfare organizations that are concerned with Christmas parties for poor children and will arrange for their entertainment so far as the ships are in a position to do so. The public has been advised that individual requests from parents cannot be considered. Certain precautions have been found necessary in this connection as a result of past experience that has shown that some children have been entertained on the ships of the fleet at Christmas who were no way in need of charity.

U. S. Fleet Program—The San Clemente area was taken over by the battleships on December 7, for maneuvers and firing exercises which continued for a week, at the conclusion of which the ships returned to their base to remain until after the holidays. The ships taking part in the exercises were the Pennsylvania, flagship of Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, the California, flagship of the commander in chief of the battle force, the West Virginia, flagship of the commander of the battleship divisions, the Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Tennessee, New York, Oklahoma and Colorado. Absent from the maneuvers, were the Texas and the Idaho, both being at the Navy Yard, Bremerton for overhaul, and the Mississippi, which sailed from San Pedro for Bremerton on December 3.

The Oklahoma, commanded by Capt. William A. Hall and the Colorado, commanded by Capt. Wilhelm Friedell had certain gunnery exercises to make up due to their absence from the fleet, the former having been away from early in May until the middle of October, for duty with the midshipmen's practice squadron, and the Colorado just back with the fleet from a three months stay at the navy yard for routine overhaul.

After the holidays, the fleet will be joined by the training squadron battleships, Wyoming and Arkansas, carrying the Quantico marines and expeditionary field equipment for participation in the joint Army and Navy war exercises that will be centered in the San Clemente area. These operations, which will engage the entire Fleet Marine Force and all available Army forces on the Pacific coast and the air and surface craft of the U. S. Fleet, will be concluded about March 25.

West Coast Housing Problem—The problem of supplying suitable housing accommodations for the enlisted men attached to the ships of the Fleet and their families at San Pedro and Long Beach has been taken up by the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce with the officials of the Federal Housing Administration at Washington in an endeavor to obtain an allotment of Federal funds for the construction of homes for enlisted naval personnel while serving in vessels of the fleet at the base ports. A year ago, a survey of housing conditions at Long Beach was made under the direction of the commander-in-chief of the fleet. As a result of this survey, a report was submitted to Admiral Joseph M. Reeves by an officer of his staff that the men of the fleet were hard hit by the shortage of suitable houses for enlisted men's families at rentals within their means and in localities within walking distance of the fleet boat landings. Conditions were reported as being particularly difficult for naval families having young children, the local landlords being adverse to renting their property to families with children.

A continually increasing number of the men of the fleet are married and a large percentage of these have one or more children. The morale of these men is certain to suffer, in the estimation of the officers of the fleet, unless low cost homes are made available for renting. The present situation is sure to become more acute with the rising cost of rentals, while the pay of these men remains stationary. Navy pay rates have been figured on the assumption that the men, being quartered on board ship, will have no expense for homes on shore. This worked out well enough in the old days when the great majority of the men of the Navy, like all sea faring men, remained unmarried.

The problem of housing the men of the fleet at the base ports will be solved by providing homes to rent for \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month in localities near schools and markets and in fairly close proximity to navy boat landings. The feeling in the fleet is that the housing problem in Long Beach is fully as acute as that at Coco Solo and Pearl Harbor where the Navy Department has worked out a solution to take care of the enlisted men who are stationed at these places.

There are estimated to be several thousand enlisted married men in the fleet at Long Beach, whose monthly pay ranges from \$60.00 to \$80.00. Under these conditions, the only alternative to a housing plan is an increase of pay.

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Navy Senior Line Selections

The Navy Department announced on Dec. 12, that the President of the United States had approved the recommendations of the Line Selection Board for the promotion of eight officers of the grade of captain to rear admiral, and of thirty-one officers of the grade of commander to captain.

The board which convened in the Navy Department on November 30, 1936, made their report to Secretary Swanson Dec. 11. With his approval the report was forwarded to President Roosevelt on the USS Indianapolis, enroute from Trinidad to Charleston, S. C.

The selection board was composed of: Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, USN, Vice Adm. William T. Tarrant, USN, Vice Adm. Clarence S. Kempff, USN, Vice Adm. Frederick Joseph Horne, Rear Adm. Wat T. Cluverius, USN, Rear Adm. William Carleton Watts, USN, Rear Adm. Cyrus Willard Cole, USN, Rear Adm. Charles E. Courtney, USN and Rear Adm. Sinclair Cannon, USN. Comdr. P. S. Low, USN, was recorder.

Captains Selected

The Officers of the grade of Captain selected for promotion to the grade of Rear Admiral.

Capt. David McDougal LeBreton, Chief of Staff, 14th Naval District, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Capt. Husband Edward Kimmel, Budget Officer, Navy Department.

Capt. Halsey Powell, Director of Ships' Movement Division, Navy Department.

Capt. Forde Anderson Todd, Midshipman, Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Capt. William Frederick Halsey, commanding the USS Saratoga.

Capt. David Worth Bagley, Commander Destroyer Squadron 20, Scouting Force.

Capt. Ormond Lee Cox, Director, Engineering Experiment Station, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. Royal Eason Ingersoll, Director War Plans, Office of Naval Operations, Navy Department.

Commanders Selected

Officers of the grade of commander selected for promotion to the grade of captain:

Mark Leslie Hersey, Jr.
Max Burke DeMott
Wallace Ludwig Lind
Marion Clinton Robertson
Edward Cook Raguet
Williams Carter Wickham
Freeland Allan Daubin
Claude Sexton Gillette
Thomas Earle Van Metre
John Harrison Semmes Dessez
Sherman Stewart Kennedy
Charles Henry Morrison
Robert Grimes Coman
Holbrook Gibson
Charles Edwin Reordan
Howard Hartwell James Benson
Franklin Van Valkenburgh
Vance Duncan Chapline
Frank Alfred Braisted
Lemuel Earl Lindsay
Charles Hamilton Maddox
Mark Cooper Bowman
Jesse Barrett Oldendorf
Ernest Ludolph Gunther
Alger Herman Dresel
Clifford Evans Van Hook
Archibald McGlasson
Charles Maynard Cooke, Jr.
Mervyn Sharp Bennion
Augustine Heard Gray
Walter Elliot Brown

For retention on active list until the end of the next fiscal year:

Commanders Chauncy Armlyn Lucas, Eugene Morris Woodson, James Richard Barry and Stewart Allan Manahan.

Corps of Engineers Report

Because of the necessity of drawing on officer personnel to carry on the greatly enlarged civil duties assigned to the Corps of Engineers, military activities have been forced to operate with a minimum of officer personnel, Maj. Gen. E. M. Markham, chief of engineers states in his annual report made public this week. "Moreover," the General said, "a

larger proportion of officers than customary is on duty with Engineer troops in the grade of second lieutenant, the more experienced officers having been drafted for duty on civil works, or on special duty with the Works Progress Administration." As to the latter organization the General pointed out that there were a minimum of 47 engineer officers on duty with the WPA in February, 1936, while on June 30 there were still 17 officers so assigned.

Motor Vehicles

"All motor vehicles included in the ap-

proved War Department motorization program, for tactical units of the Corps of Engineers have been furnished. The number of these vehicles does not meet all the requirements for the Corps of Engineers. Shortages still exist, both in tactical units and in other activities for which no provisions of the War Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, were made."

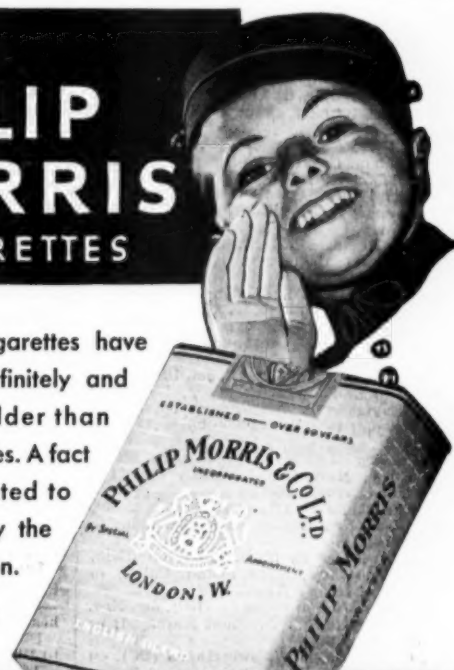
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**ROYAL WINS
ON WORK!**

ROYAL WORLD'S NUMBER 1 TYPEWRITER

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 329)

Dist., San Diego.

Lt. (jg) Frederick O. Vaughan (SC), det. Dest. Div. 4, in Jan.; to temp. duty 11th Nav. Dist., San Diego.

December 15, 1936

Rear Adm. Samuel W. Bryant, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Paul L. Dudley, det. VO Sqdn. 4B (USS Maryland) in June; to VT 7B (USS Yorktown).

Lt. (jg) Robbins W. Allen, det. VS 3B (USS Lexington) about Dec. 19; to VP Sqdn. 10F, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. (jg) William T. Easton, det. VF 6B (USS Saratoga) in June; to VT Sqdn. 7B (USS Yorktown).

Lt. (jg) Lloyd K. Greenamyre, det. VS 3B (USS Lexington) in June; to VS 7B (USS Yorktown).

Lt. (jg) George M. Greene, det. VF 5B (USS Ranger) about Dec. 19; to VP 10F, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. (jg) Finley E. Hall, det. VS Sqdn. 1B (USS Ranger) in June; to VS Sqdn. 7B (USS Yorktown).

Lt. (jg) Reginald R. McCracken, det. VS 1B (USS Ranger) about Dec. 19; to VP 10F, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Ens. Robert C. H. Hird, det. USS Pennsylvania in June; to VB Sqdn. 7B (USS Yorktown).

Ens. Thomas D. McGrath, det. USS Decatur in Jan.; to USS Monaghan.

Ens. John R. Middleton, jr., det. USS Roger in Jan.; to USS Farragut.

Ens. Raymond P. Zimmerman, det. VO 2B (USS Nevada) in June; to VT Sqdn. 7B (USS Yorktown).

Lt. Charles H. Bitner (MC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.; to trmt. Naval Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Lt. (jg) Giffin C. Daughtridge (MC), det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., in Feb.; to USS Tennessee.

Lt. (jg) Roger R. Olsen (MC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.; to trmt. Naval Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph Connolly (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., Charleston, S. C., about March 25; to USS Colorado.

Lt. Comdr. Ralph W. Swearingen (CC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H.; to home, relieved all active duty.

December 16, 1936

Lt. (jg) Lee A. Ellis, det. USS Cassin about Dec. 16; to c.f.o. USS McDougal and on board when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Edward E. Shelby, det. USS Raleigh in Nov.; to Instrn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Lt. (jg) Walter W. Strohbehn, det. USS Langley about Dec. 18; to USS Decatur.

Lt. (jg) John J. Sutton, det. USS Decatur about Dec. 28; to USS Kanawha.

Lt. (jg) Theodore A. Torgerson, det. USS Babbitt in Jan.; to USS Manley.

Ens. Wendell H. Froling, det. USS Manley in Jan.; to USS Babbitt.

Ens. Constantine C. Mathas, to duty as aircraft gunnery observer, VS Sqdn. 12S (USS New Orleans).

Ens. John C. Nichols, orders Nov. 25 revoked. Det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., about Dec. 11; to USS S-26.

Ens. Richard S. Stuart, det. USS Arkansas on Jan. 4; to Instrn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Comdr. Franklin F. Lane (MC), det. USS Minneapolis in Dec.; to Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. Robert C. Douthat (MC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., in Jan.; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Lt. Walter F. J. Karbach (MC), det. Dest. Div. 5, in Jan.; to Dest. Div. 30.

Lt. Edward P. Madden (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., in Jan.; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego.

Lt. Bishop L. Malpass (MC), det. Dest. Div. 10; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. John M. Woodward (MC), det. Dest. Div. 4, in Jan.; to Dest. Div. 10.

Comdr. Lou C. Montgomery (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif., about Feb. 1; to USS Oklahoma.

Comdr. Thomas L. Sampell (DC), det. USS Oklahoma about Feb. 5; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Russell D. Calkins (SC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C., in Dec.; to duty Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Hunter J. Norton (SC), orders Sept. 1 modified. To Naval Supply Depot, Norfolk, Va.; instead Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. (jg) Calvin B. White (SC), det. USS Kane about Dec. 1; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. Henry G. Gatlin (CHC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in March; to USS Yorktown.

Lt. Comdr. Harry M. Peterson (CHC), det. Marine Barracks, San Diego, Calif.; to USS Altair.

CPO Transfers

Francis A. Ametrano, CBM, USS Holland to NRS Buffalo, N. Y.

Dominico P. Anastasio, CEM, USS Tarbell to USS Ralph Talbot.

Victor K. Bennet, CWT, USS Rathburne to NRS Indianapolis, Ind.

James K. Brodie, jr., CEM, USS Balch to USS Somers.

Willie V. Brown, CMM, USS R. L. Barnes to RS Philadelphia, Pa.

John Bogdenovich, CMM, USS Bernadou to USS Philadelphia.

Frederick W. Busic, CP, USS Ranger to NAS Pensacola, Fla.

Irwin R. Clarke, CMM, USS Breckinridge to USS Somers.

David E. Cochran, CPhM, USS Zane to NRS Kansas City, Mo.

Herbert R. Compton, CMM, NRS Richmond, Va., to USS Hannibal.

Joseph A. Conlow, CPhM, USS Hannibal to Fourth District.

Edward G. J. Cullen, CQM, N. Hosp. Norfolk, to USS Yorktown.

Cosby H. Dawson, CY, USS Langley to RS Norfolk, Va.

Vincente V. Diaz, CBM, USS Mallard to Fifth District.

Clarence B. Diehl, ACM, NAS San Diego, Calif., to Combascor.

Fred J. Edwards, CTM, USS Monaghan to First District.

John R. Elwell, CGM, USS Rigel to USS Yorktown.

Gerald P. Farrell, ACMM, USS Erie Unit to USS Omaha.

Edward Fox, CMM, USS Salt Lake City to NRS Louisville, Ky.

Allen E. Goodwin, CSK, NRS Salt Lake City to USS Chicago.

William B. Hamilton, CEM, USS Cachalot to NRS Brooklyn, N. Y.

Oscar L. Harrison, CWT, NTS Newport, R. I., to USS New Orleans.

George W. Hemstreet, CTM, USS S-24 to NRS Denver, Colo.

Cornelius E. Herzog, ACMM, NAS Pensacola, Fla., to NAF Phila., Pa.

Layton A. Jenkins, CMM, USS Tarbell to USS Vincennes.

William H. Kane, CY, USS Arkansas to USS Vincennes.

Warren M. Kelsey, CPhM, USS Marblehead to NRS Denver, Colo.

Edward S. Kersey, CPhM, Fourth District to USS Hannibal.

John E. Knauer, CTM, USS Simpson to First District.

Charles W. Kreischer, CQM, USS Hannibal to USS Gridley.

Garland B. Logan, CBM, RS Norfolk, Va., to USS Yorktown.

John K. Lowe, CWT, USS Croitan to NRS Richmond, Va.

Edward J. Matensak, CGM, USS Breckinridge to USS Enterprise.

Johanne H. McCune, CWT, NTS Newport, R. I., to USS Astoria.

John McGovern, CBM, USS Houston to USS Enterprise.

Jess McWille, CMM, USS Lamberton to NRS Cleveland, Ohio.

James I. Melvin, CMM, N. Hosp. Norfolk, to NTS Norfolk, Va.

Ralph J. Mills, CWT, USS Breckinridge to USS Somers.

Andrew J. Nobles, CMM, N. Yd. Mare Island to USS Henley.

William T. Paseler, CTM, USS S-44 to Subbase New London, Conn.

Carl W. Prescott, CPhM, USS Saratoga to NRS Chicago, Ill.

Herbert M. Pritchard, CWT, USS Tarbell to USS Ralph Talbot.

Henry C. Reynolds, CCStd., NRL Bellevue, D. C., to USS Yorktown.

Frank B. Rose, CY, USS Reina Mercedes to USS Yorktown.

Michael Rozboski, CGM, NRS Los Angeles to USS Oklahoma.

Herman L. Rutledge, CQM, USS Tarbell to USS Helm.

Francis J. Seymour, CY, Twelfth District to N. Sta., Samoa.

Frank M. Sheldon, CEM, USS Astoria to USS Enterprise.

William W. Simpson, CSM, USS Holland to NRS Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dwight E. Smith, CMM, USS Greer to Comdrillron.

Virgil O. Smith, CRM, USS Nitro to VP Squadron 17-F.

Alvin F. Sorensen, CEM, USS Breckinridge to USS Graven.

Norman J. Steward, CY, USS Texas to Twelfth District.

Joseph O. Sullivan, ACCM, NRS Norfolk, Va., to VP Squadron 16-F.

Robert W. Swasey, CMM, USS Preble to NRS Cleveland, Ohio.

Samuel W. VanGorden, CEM, USS Wal-muth to USS Jarvis.

Edward C. Vaughan, CMM, USS S-23 to NRS Brooklyn, N. Y.

Henry J. Voght, CMM, USS Breckinridge to USS Philadelphia.

Ralph R. Wagner, CPhM, NAS San Diego to Asiatic Station.

John K. Waite, CPhM, N. Hosp. Mare Island to USS Argonne.

Louis Ward, CCStd, USS Breckinridge to USS Brooklyn.

Charles Waters, jr., CWT, USS Greer to USS Yorktown.

Arthur White, CCM, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS Arkansas.

George E. White, CMM, RS San Diego to USS Henley.

Frank L. Williamson, CMM, NRS St. Louis, Mo., to USS Oklahoma.

Leslie A. Yaple, CY, USS Pennsylvania to RS Washington, D. C.

Coast Guard Orders

Lt. D. B. MacDiarmid, detached Atlanta, effective Jan. 4, 1937, and assigned Chaplain as engineer officer.

Comdr. (E) J. N. Helner, detached Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., effective about Jan. 1, 1937, and assigned Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., for duty in connection with the construction, inspection and tests of Cutters Nos. 60-70.

Lt. D. D. Hesler, detached Haida and assigned Atlanta for duty as executive officer.

Lt. J. R. Stewart, detached Champlain, effective upon relief by Lt. D. B. MacDiarmid, and assigned Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., for duty in connection with the construction and inspection of Cutters Nos. 60-70.

Comdr. E. M. Kent, detached Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., effective about Jan. 1, 1937, and assigned Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., for duty in connection with the construction, inspection and tests of Cutters Nos. 60-70.

Lt. (jg) G. W. Collins, detached Redwing, effective not later than Jan. 4, 1937, and assigned Tallapoosa for line duty.

Capt. (E) C. G. Porcher, retired with rank of Commodore, effective Jan. 1, 1937.

Lt. Comdr. J. D. Conway, relieved as Coast Guard Representative, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., effective upon reporting of Comdr. (E) J. N. Helner.

Comdr. (E) J. N. Helner, assigned as Coast Guard Representative, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Ch. Bohn. Philip Lehrman, detached Base Eleven, effective Jan. 4, 1937, and assigned Shawnee.

Mach. (T) Louis A. Chaddick, detached War Department and assigned Jacksonville Division; temporary appointment as machinist revoked, effective upon reporting to Commander, Jacksonville Division.

Ch. Pay Ck. George W. Miller, detached Depot and assigned Headquarters as of Dec. 7, 1936.

Boon. Harold J. Babbitt, detached Mojave, effective upon relief by Boon. Wallace Macdonald, and assigned George W. Campbell.

Boon. Wallace Macdonald, detached George W. Campbell, effective Jan. 4, 1937, and assigned Mojave.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 329)

Emmert Carl Lentz, Ft. McDowell, Calif. Marshall Nelson Jensen, Ft. Omaha, Neb. Edward Rudolf Wernitzing, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Lewis Calvin Shellenberger, Carlisle Bks., Pa. Albert W. Shiflet, Ft. Riley, Kans.

Edward Alexander Cleve, Ft. Knox, Ky. Douglas Blair Kendrick, jr., Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

William Francis Conway, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C. Rex Clayton House, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Robert John Hoagland, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Ronald Fisher Kirk, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Charles Joseph Farinacci, Ft. Hayes, Ohio. Weldon Kenneth Ruth, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Gus Warlick Neece, Ft. Moultrie, S. C. Ryle August Radke, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

Lee Page Mayes, Ft. McKinley, Me. Scott Murray Smith, Ft. Benning, Ga.

William Frederic Holmes, jr., Ft. Sill, Okla. Bruno Jastremski, Madison Bks., N. Y.

Theodore Moffett Carow, Ft. Thomas, Ky. James Polk Sullivan, Ft. Jay, N. Y.

William Edgar Wilkinson, Ft. Bragg, N. C. Edwin Matthew Goyette, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

James Gore Moore, Ft. Brady, Mich. Harold Allen Myers, Ft. Lincoln, N. D.

Merrill John Rech, Ft. Lewis, Wash. Myron Jewell Tremaine, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

Donald Bullen Peterson, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif. Warren Henry Dlesner, Ft. Riley, Kans.

Harold Valdo Weatherman, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. Kenneth Rider Nelson, Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Gottlieb Leonard Orth, Ft. Belvoir, Va. Robert Joseph Benford, port of embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Contract Surgeon David Livingstone, placed on part time duty at Centralia, Wash. Contract Surgeon Wade H. Miller, placed on duty at Richard Fld., Mo.

Dental Corps

Lt. Col. Terry P. Bull, from Washington, D. C., to Ft. Myer, Va.

Army Nurse Corps

1st Lt. Agnes F. James, having been found

incapacitated for active service, is retired, effective Dec. 31.

2nd Lt. Emma E. Elliott, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired, effective Dec. 31.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, C. of E. Maj. John F. Zajicek, from Asst. Div. Engr., South Pacific Div., Los Angeles, Calif., to Asst. to Dist. Engr., Los Angeles, Calif.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. TSCHAPPAT, C. of O. Lt. Col. Francis H. Miles, jr., from Springfield Armory, Mass., to Office of the Asst. Sec. of War, Washington, D. C.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM, C. of CWS. Col. Charles W. Exton, is retired from active service, effective Dec. 31.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. ALVA J. BRASTED, C. of CH. Ch. Harold H. Schulz, from Ft. Ringgold, Tex., and additional duty at Ft. Brown, Tex., and Ft. McIntosh, Tex., to Ft. Brown, Tex., and additional duty at Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. LEON B. KROMER, C. of CAV. Col. Osmon Latrobe, from Omaha, Neb., to Organized Reserves, 3rd Corps Area, Town, Md.

Maj. Holmes G. Paulin, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Organized Reserves, 2nd Corps Area, Camden, N. J., sailing from S. F. Feb. 2, 1937.

Maj. Roy E. Craig, from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Organized Reserves, 7th Corps Area, Omaha, Neb.

Capt. Wilford R. Mobley, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired, effective Dec. 31.

Capt. George A. Rehm, is designated as captain of the Cav. Rifle Team for 1937.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., C. of FA. Col. John E. Mort, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 76th FA, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Col. Frank E. Hopkins, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired, effective Dec. 31.

Capt. Frederick B. Porter, previous orders revoked. From Hawaiian Dept., to Purdue Univ., Bloomington, Ind.

From station indicated to FA School, Ft. Sill, Okla.: 1st Lt. Frank Q. Goodell, Ft. Lewis, Wash.; 1st Lt. Frank A. Lightfoot, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC. Maj. Robert M. Carswell, from Richmond, Va., to Philippine Dept., sailing from N. Y. March 18, 1937.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, C. of INF. Lt. Col. Harry B. Crea, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Instructor Inf., Florida National Guard, St. Augustine, Fla.

Lt. Col. Franklin C. Silbert, from Instructor Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Inf. Board, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Ernest A. Kindervater, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. Truman M. Martin, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to Philippine Dept., sailing from N. Y. March 18, 1937.

Capt. Joseph Helverson, from Philippine Dept., to 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Capt. John J. Dubbele, jr., from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to Instructor, Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. George E. Bender, from Panama Canal Dept., to 66th Inf. (Light Tanks), Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

1st Lt. William N. Taylor, previous orders amended to read: to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

From Philippine Dept., to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.: 1st Lt. Russell B. Semple, 1st Lt. Norman E. Tipton, 1st Lt. Walter A. Huntsberry.

From Philippine Dept., to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.: 1st Lt. Allan D. MacLean, 1st Lt. Charles E. Hoy, 1st Lt. Samuel E. Jones, 1st Lt. Carl W. Kohls, 1st Lt. Alfred C. Marshall, jr., 1st Lt. Howard M. Pahl, 1st Lt. John F. Ruggles, 1st Lt. Thomas F. Wall.

From Hawaiian Dept., to 18th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.: 1st Lt. Donald K. Armstrong, 1st Lt. Fielder P. Greer, 1st Lt. Maynard N. Levenick, 1st Lt. William F. Train, 1st Lt. Peter O. Ward, 2nd Lt. Harold C. Duval.

From Hawaiian Dept., to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.: 1st Lt. Hugh P. Harris, 1st Lt. Orville S. Tyler, jr., 2nd Lt. Harold W. Browning, 2nd Lt. Donald F. Durfee, 2nd Lt. William F. Northam, 2nd Lt. Robert H. Sanders, 2nd Lt. Paul L. Turner, jr.

From Panama Canal Dept., to 18th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.: 1st Lt. Andrew J. Adams, 1st Lt. William D. Davis, 1st Lt. Irving Lehr-

(Continued on next page)

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

feld, 1st Lt. John H. Matthews, 2nd Lt. Charles H. Wood.

From Hawaiian Dept., to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.: 1st Lt. Donald Donaldson, 1st Lt. Blair A. Ford, 1st Lt. James L. Richardson, Jr., 2nd Lt. Paul L. Barton, 2nd Lt. William H. Craig, 2nd Lt. John D. Lawlor, 2nd Lt. John W. Merrill, 2nd Lt. George R. Walton.

From Panama Canal Dept., to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.: 2nd Lt. Arthur L. Inman, 2nd Lt. James D. Wilmett.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC. Maj. William C. Morris (Captain), from Cleveland, Ohio, to Randolph Fld., Tex.

Maj. William J. Hanlon (Captain), from Wright Fld., Ohio, to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y. March 18, 1937.

1st Lt. Archibald J. Hanna, from AC Tech. School, Chanute Fld., Ill., to AC Tech. School, Chanute Fld., Ill., as student in the armament course.

PROMOTIONS

Ch. (1st Lt.) Luther W. Evans, to Capt.

TRANSFERS

Capt. Paul W. George, (CAC), QMC to QMC. Capt. James F. Greene, Inf., to QMC.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Bernard Kehoe, from Ft. Tilden, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y., March 18, 1937.

W. O. Emil Oetmann, from Omaha, Neb., to Philippine Dept., sailing from N. Y., March 18, 1937.

W. O. Michael J. Hurley, upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Dec. 31, after more than 34 years' service, with rank of 2nd Lt.

W. O. Charles A. Roach, upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Dec. 31, after more than 30 years' service, with rank of 2nd Lt.

W. O. Clyde L. Atwell, upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Dec. 31, after more than 32 years' service.

W. O. Nelson W. Raymond, from Philippine Dept., to AGD, 7th Corps Area, Omaha, Neb. W. O. Cecil Hewitt, from Middletown, Pa., to AC, Langley Fld., Va.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Par. 11, S. O., 289, W. D., 1936, pertaining to Sgt. Herbert C. Schmeller, is revoked.

The following named enlisted men of the MD to the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., for a course of instruction at the Army Dental School beginning Feb. 1, 1937, and upon completion thereof will return to their proper stations: Pvt. George Davis, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Pvt. Alex Ezba, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Pvt. Milo J. Folsom, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa; Pvt. Wilbur H. Henson, Kelly Fld., Tex.; Pvt. Orville R. Hinch, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; Pvt. Dan L. Johns, Barksdale Fld., La.; Pvt. Arthur E. King, Ft. Knox, Ky.; Pvt. Irl Stanley J. Klineck, Ft. Meade, S. D.; Pvt. Henry T. Tucker, Ft. Sill, Okla.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following enlisted men are retired at the place indicated on Dec. 31:

Sgt. Blaine Adams, Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga. Sgt. Grant Boyer, DEML, Governors Island, N. Y.

1st Sgt. Charles A. Schaeffer, OD, Savanna Ordnance Depot, Ill. Sgt. Henry J. Dupree, MD, Madison Bks., N. Y.

1st Sgt. John Chelf, Cav., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

M. Sgt. Frank Bradbury, SC, Washington, D. C.

1st Sgt. John Thomsen, FA, Ft. Myer, Va. By direction of the President a court of inquiry, as hereinafter constituted, is appointed to meet at headquarters, Sixth Corps Area, Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of considering cases arising in connection with the classification of officers under the provisions of section 24b, Act of Congress approved June 4, 1920: Col. George Williams, Cav.; Col. Isaac S. Martin, Cav.; Col. William F. Morrison, FA; Col. Joseph J. Grace, SC; Lt. Col. Benjamin A. Brackenbury, CWS; Recorder: Maj. Frank E. Shaw, JAGD; Assistant recorder: Capt. Edward M. Wones, MAC.

RESERVES

1st Lt. C. D. Disheroon, Den.-Res., to Denver, Colo.

2nd Lt. C. L. Schmid, Air-Res., continued on active duty at Hamilton Fld., Calif., until June 30, 1939.

2nd Lt. F. C. Stone, Air-Res., from Panama Canal Dept., to Barksdale Fld., La. 2nd Lt. H. E. Hurst, Air-Res., to Patterson Fld., Ohio.

Following promoted to grade after name:

1st Lt. E. M. Burns, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. T. M. Deal, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. W. R. Gardner, Med.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. L. A. Hill, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. M. J. Wozney, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. R. F. Holcomb, Spec.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. C. C. Berry, Cav.-Res., to Capt. 1st Lt. B. Jarvis, Inf.-Res., to Capt. 1st Lt. R. K. Butler, Med.-Res., to Capt. 1st Lt. F. S. Chapman, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

Chief of Cavalry's Report

Setting forth the needs of the Cavalry as to personnel, weapons, animals and vehicles, Maj. Gen. Leon B. Kromer, Chief of Cavalry, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, made public this week, revealed that the War Department policy for mechanization of the Cavalry provides for the complete mechanization of the 7th Cavalry Brigade, three armored cars to complete the Armored Car Troop and 11 scout cars to equip the Headquarters Troop of the 1st Cavalry Division, during the fiscal year 1938 and that after that year the program calls for an Armored Car Troop of 13 armored cars in both the 2nd and 3rd Cavalry Division.

Declaring that "it is well recognized that two good horses are the minimum requirements of a Cavalry officer for field service," he urged that legislation be passed providing for the maintenance at public expense of a second mount for such officers. "This would remove the principal restriction which discourages officers to own more than one horse of a superior type," he declared.

Except for the insufficient pay for non-commissioned officers, General Kromer found conditions affecting personnel were favorable and that morale

in Cavalry continue to be high. Contributing toward this condition, he said, were the following factors: The promotion of officers pursuant to the Promotion Act of 1935; increase in the enlisted strength of the Army; increase in the annual Cavalry quota of students to the Command and General Staff School due to a change from a two to a one year course; receipt of troops of modernized equipment and transportation.

"Personal observation of our Cavalry regiments and a study of reports indicates that the discipline of the Cavalry was never higher than at the present time," he said. "Equipped with modern weapons; supplied with modern equipment; well mounted and thoroughly trained, our regular Cavalry can be confidently depended on for effective service."

The rotation of duties of officers on troop duty has been encouraged, the Chief of Cavalry revealed. This varied training, he added, will develop officers of a wider range of experience and increase their effectiveness during and after mobilization. Due to a strict adherence to requirement of appointment and promotion of Reserve officers, there has been an improvement in the quality of Reservists during the past year, it was stated. A shortage of Cavalry Reserve officers exists in the 7th and 9th Corps Areas, and to remedy this situation, General Kromer recommends the

establishment of senior Cavalry ROTC units therein.

Maintenance of the equipment of the Mechanized Cavalry is foreseen as a problem by General Kromer. "Practically all of the original tactical and administrative vehicles of the mechanized Cavalry are nearing the end of their useful life due to obsolescence of design and wear in service test," he said. "A replacement policy should be adopted on the basis of about 20% per annum." In revealing the future Cavalry mechanization program approved by the War Department, he stated that approximately 30 M-1 combat cars, 6 self-propelled mounts, and some arms and radio equipment have been added to the 1st Cavalry (Mech) and that its full equipment is provided for.

USNA Christmas Leave

Annapolis, Md. — Rear Adm. David Foote Sellers, USN, Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, has ordered a Christmas leave from noon Dec. 23 to 6 p. m. Jan. 3, 1937. Midshipmen who are satisfactory in studies for October, November and December will receive full leave, while those who have an unsatisfactory average will be granted leave from noon, Dec. 23 to 7 p. m. Dec. 27, when they will return for extra instruction.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Diplomatic and Consular Institute

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announces that its next four months' course in preparation for the Foreign Service examinations to be given on September 13, 14, 15, 1937, will begin February 1, 1937. The Summer Course will begin on May 10, 1937. College education required for admission.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Personals

Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Garner were present at the party given Dec. 17, by Mrs. Emmet Carlyle Gudger, wife of Captain Gudger at the Washington Navy Yard "in compliment to her goddaughter, 'Honor Bright.'"

The tea marked the advent of Frances Parkinson Keyes' new book, "Honor Bright" which is dedicated "To Genevieve Walsh Gudger, the noble daughter of a great father, from a devoted friend of both." Among the features of the afternoon was a reproduction in life of the book jacket for which Mrs. Gudger's elder daughter, Elinor, posed in a frilled frock of pink, her golden hair in braids around her head, the center of a bright blue "book cover" reaching from floor to ceiling.

Guests first saw "Honor Bright" as they turned toward the dining room after being greeted by Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Garner and Mrs. Keyes, who received with the hostess.

Mrs. Roosevelt wore a tailored dubonet frock trimmed in a band of green velvet at the neck and around the hem, and with a studded leather belt. Her dubonet hat had a flaring brim, turned off the face and caught with a little grey wing in front, and the wrap was a gray squirrel cape, hip length.

Mrs. Garner wore a costume of black, relieved by white at the neck. Mrs. Gudger was in a gown of black net with rose-colored flowers at the neck, and Mrs. Keyes in a plum-colored moire taffeta with which she wore antique slippers at the shoulders.

During the entire afternoon Miss Gudger remained on the "cover" and only by a smile and response to the greeting of Mrs. Roosevelt and others who went up to speak to her, did she relax briefly from the likeness to the picture.

Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, was among the guests, as were Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Florence D. Shreve, president of the newly formed California Democratic Club; Miss Elena Carroll, of the School of Journalism at Columbia University; Miss Florence Long, of Alexandria, and many members of the Women's National Press Club and wives of naval officers.

Mme. Fillippo Camperio, of Milan, Italy, was among those present at the luncheon given Dec. 17 by Admiral and Mrs. David Foote Sellers at the superintendent's quarters at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., in honor of the Italian Ambassador Fulvio Suvich, and Mme. Suvich. The party also included the Italian naval attaché, the Marchese of Sant' Orsola, and the Marchesa of Sant' Orsola.

Mme. Camperio and her daughter, Miss Terry Camperio, will pass this week-end

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

in Annapolis and Miss Camperio will attend the midshipmen's hop tonight. She will be among the guests at a luncheon given tomorrow, Sunday, for the younger set by Mrs. Forde A. Todd, wife of Captain Todd, commandant of midshipmen.

Commodore and Mrs. Thomas Griffin entertained at a Christmas party from 5 until 7 P. M. Dec. 17 at their home on Hanover St. in Annapolis.

Lt. Col. Harold Wirgman, USMC-Ret., left Annapolis Dec. 15 to sail from New York for Australia. After several months Colonel Wirgman will sail from Australia for London, and after spending the spring in England will return to Annapolis. Colonel Wirgman has been the guest of Clayton Brewer since the destruction by fire of the Annapolis Club. He will take up his residence at the club on his return.

Miss Mary Crane, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. John A. Crane, FA, USA, of Ft. Myer, who made her debut at the Bachelors' Cotillion in Baltimore Dec. 7, was the guest of honor for whom Miss Vir-

(Continued on next Page)

Weddings and Engagements

Lt. Comdr. Simpson C. Stengel, (CEC), USN, class of 1914, and Mrs. Lesley B. Anderson, widow of Capt. Anderson, USN, were united in marriage on Saturday, Dec. 12, 1936, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dantzer, in Leicester, Mass.

The bride and bridegroom will make their home at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., where Commander Stengel is on duty.

Miss Francesa Phillips Martin, daughter of Mr. Harold Martin, counselor for the German-American Mixed Claims Commission, and the late Mrs. Martin, was married on Dec. 12, 1936 to Lt. (jg) Richard Clarke Steere, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Steere of Chicago. The wedding took place at St. Albans Church, Washington, D. C., the Rev. Edward B. Harris officiating.

The bride wore her mother's wedding gown of ivory satin made on princess lines with a short train and high stand-up collar and long sleeves of old lace. She carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas, gardenias and lilies of the valley. Her veil was worn by her sister, Mrs. G. Leslie Haynes, and was of Spanish hand-made lace which her aunt, Miss Margaret Hanna of the State Department brought back from Spain. The lace was combined with tulle and caught at either side of the head with sprays of orange blossoms. Immediately following the ceremony there was a small reception in the home of the bride's father. The house was decorated with poinsettias and large white chrysanthemums.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Steere left later for a short wedding trip, the bride traveling in a costume of pearl gray, worn with a black coat trimmed with light gray fox fur, and a matching hat. She wore a shoulder bouquet of violets, with a single gardenia.

They will make their home in Philadelphia, where Lieutenant Steere is stationed on the USS Porter.

Miss Mary Clapp, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Leander A. Clapp, USMC, was married Dec. 9, 1936, to 1st Lt. Alpha L. Bowser, Jr., USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bowser of Crafton, Pa., at Post Chapel, Quantico, Va.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin with a long formal square train, cut on princess lines. Her ivory tulle veil, which extended beyond the train of her dress, was fashioned in a Mary of Scotland cap effect, and held in place with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was a shower of white roses and lilies of the valley and her only ornament was a single strand of pearls.

A reception was held after the ceremony at the Officers' Club. About 500 guests attended the reception.

After the reception, Lieutenant and



Backrach

MRS. ALEXANDER COVENTRY LIGGETT,

who before her marriage to Mr. Liggett at Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1936, was Miss Priscilla Winslow Watson, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Adolphus Eugene Watson, USN, granddaughter of Col. Hugh J. Gallagher, USA-Ret., and the late Rear Adm. Eugene Winslow Watson.

Mrs. Bowser left for a two weeks' motor trip through the South, after which they will return to the post, where Lieutenant Bowser is on duty.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William A. Hodgman, USN-Ret., who are now residing in Portland, Ore., announce the engagement of their daughter, Anne Thomas Hodgman (Nancy), to 2nd Lt. John Allen Beall, Jr., Inf., USA. Miss Hodgman, who was educated at the Convent of Notre Dame de Sion in Budapest, Hungary, is a niece of Capt. William Chambers, (MC), USN, and of Capt. R. C. Giffen, USN. Lieutenant Beall, whose home is in Jacksonville, Tex., was graduated in the class of 1935, USMA. The wedding will take place the latter part of January. The young couple will sail Feb. 2, 1937 for Panama, Lieutenant Beall's new station.

Miss Peyton Steele Kirk, daughter of Mrs. Steele Kirk, of New York and East Norwich, L. I., was married Dec. 16 to Rushmore Patterson, son of Mrs. Rushmore Patterson, of Washington, and Col. Charles H. Patterson, (CAC), IGD, USA.

The ceremony took place in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church in New York, with the Rev. Dr. George St. John officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Lyne.

The bride attended Ashley Hall, Charleston, S. C. Mr. Patterson was graduated from Choate School, at Wallingford, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gage Austin of 180 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Douglas Austin, to 2nd Lt. Edwin Van V. Sutherland, Inf., USA, son of Mrs. Hugh Brock Sutherland of Germantown, Pa., and the late Mr. Sutherland.

Miss Austin was graduated from St. Mary's School in Peekskill, N. Y., and the Finch School in New York. She studied also at the Art Students League of New York.

Lieutenant Sutherland was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point this year.

After their marriage, which will take place early in January, Lieutenant Sutherland and his bride will sail for the Philippine Islands, where he will be stationed.

Maj. and Mrs. William B. Tuttle, Inf., USA, of Ft. Niagara, N. Y., have announced the engagement and approaching

marriage of their daughter, Miss Norma Mae Tuttle, to 2nd Lt. William P. Yarborough, Inf., USA, now stationed at Ft. Jay, N. Y., son of Capt. and Mrs. LeRoy W. Yarborough, Inf., USA, of Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

The wedding will take place on Dec. 26 in New Canaan, Conn. Miss Alice Jane Woodhull of Ft. Niagara will be the maid of honor and 2nd Lt. William Ryder, Inf., USA, will be the best man.

Miss Tuttle studied at Tientsin, China, and at Washburn College, Topeka, Kan. Her fiancé attended San Rafael Military Academy in California, Columbia University and was graduated from the United States Military Academy last June.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gibbs, of 142 East Seventy-first Street, New York City, and Woodcliff Lake, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ann Olivia, to Lt. Comdr. Rutledge Barker Tompkins, USN, son of Mrs. John Thomas Tompkins, of Washington, and the late Capt. John Thomas Tompkins.

The wedding will take place later in the winter. Miss Gibbs attended the Warrenton County Day School at Warrenton, Va., and St. Mary's School in Peekskill, N. Y.

Women's Organizations

(News of activities for insertion in this column should be addressed to the "Women's Club editor," ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut avenue northwest, Washington, D. C.)

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Chapter Daughters of the U. S. Army met for luncheon and bridge at the Hotel Pionier, Dec. 5, 1936. The following members were present: Miss Katherine Dingle, Miss Marla B. Eddy, Mrs. Richard Jones, Mrs. George Leavitt, Miss Anne Tuart, Miss Marjorie Van Auker, Miss Mary Van Duyn, and Miss Peggy White.

Washington, D. C. — The Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held its December meeting at the Army and Navy Club with Mrs. William F. Pearson, Regent, presiding.

Mrs. Pennington, State Historian, spoke on "The Constitution and the Declaration of Independence" also of Pilgrimages to historical spots and the marking of Revolutionary graves.

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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.
December 17, 1936

The Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Daniel C. Roper had with them over the week-end their son, Capt. Harry McKay Roper, FA, USA, who is stationed at West Point, and his son, Harry Roper, Jr.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Duennen, MC, USA, of Cambridge, Mass., arrived in Washington Dec. 14 for a short visit on their way to Knoxville Tenn., and Louisville, Ky., where they will spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Duennen's mother, Mrs. James P. Netherton.

Col. and Mrs. Harry R. Lee, USA-Ret., will leave soon for Florida for an indefinite period and will be at Lake Worth.

Rear Adm. G. C. Day, USN-Ret., of the Army and Navy Club, will leave soon for an indefinite stay in the South, sojourning at the Gulf Stream Hotel in Lake Worth, Fla.

The State Flag Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, meeting at the Mayflower Hotel, Dec. 12, heard Col. James A. Moss, USA-Ret., president of the United States Flag Association, discuss and demonstrate the correct use of the flag.

WEST POINT, N. Y.
December 14, 1936

The outstanding event of the week was the formal opening of the skating rink on Friday evening with an Ice Carnival given for the benefit of the Camp Round Pond Fund. On the executive committee for the event were Lt. Col. Herman Beukema, Capt. Benjamin S. Meick and Capt. Albert W. Stubblefine, Jr.; Capt. William H. Bartlett was in charge of publicity, Capt. James V. Cole in charge of ticket sales, Lt. Walter K. Wilson supervised the music and refreshments and Lt. James J. Herriot, Harry B. Packard and Lt. Marshall S. Carter arranged the program. An exhibition of figure skating was given by Miss Ruth Wright, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Lowell B. Wright and Mrs. Wright and Mr. Leon Kosofsky skating instructor at the Military Academy.

A Musical under the auspices of the West Point Reading Club was held at the Thayer West Point Inn on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Margaret Gay Horn, wife of Capt. Tyree R. Horn was the guest soloist and Mr. Frederick Meyer organist at the Cadet Chapel, was accompanist. Several numbers were played by members of the Military Academy Band. Lt. Francis Pesta arranged the very delightful program.

Col. Frank W. Weed and Mrs. Weed returned to the post this week from Washington and Philadelphia where they were the guests of Col. Lewis W. Cass and Mrs. Cass and of Maj. John F. Corby and Mrs. Corby.

Col. William E. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison were hosts at dinner Saturday night for Col. William A. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, Col. Clayton E. Wheat and Mrs. Wheat, Col. Thomas J. Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, and Lt. Col. William M. Connor and Mrs. Connor.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
December 15, 1936

Mrs. James V. Bewick left Annapolis Dec. 11, to join her husband, Lt. (jg) J. V. Bewick, in Long Beach, Calif. While here, she was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Sears. Several parties were given in Mrs. Bewick's honor while she was in Annapolis.

Comdr. and Mrs. James A. Logan gave a cocktail party on December 12, at their quarters in the USNA in honor of Mrs. F. Marion Jones, of Los Angeles, who is their house guest.

Comdr. and Mrs. D. O. Bowman have had as their house guests, Mrs. Jacques Gesell, sister of Mrs. Bowman, and her daughter Rita Jacqueline, and Miss Claire McGinnis.

Miss Mary Holly, of Tarrington, Conn., was the recent week-end guest of her uncle, Capt. Walter D. Sharp, and Mrs. Sharp.

Capt. and Mrs. Forde A. Todd gave a small luncheon Dec. 5, in honor of Mrs. J. W. Johnson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who has been a visitor here.

Mrs. McQuiston, wife of Lt. E. I. McQuiston, and their two children have been visiting the Misses Feldmeyer, at 194 Prince George Street, who are Mrs. McQuiston's aunts. She will join her husband in Long Beach.

Lt. and Mrs. Donald Giles, and son, of Norfolk, spent last week-end with Mrs. Giles' mother, Mrs. John Basil, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Vernon Fowler have issued invitations for a party Dec. 16, from 5 to 7 o'clock, in honor of the tenth wedding anniversary of Lt. and Mrs. Bob Orr Matthews, their son-in-law and daughter.

Mr. John C. Thom, son of Comdr. and Mrs. John C. Thom, who is a student at the University of Michigan, has been invited to join Sphinx, Junior Literary College Honorary Society.

QUANTICO, VA.
December 17, 1936

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gilder D. Jackson, jr., USMC, gave a small dinner Dec. 11 at their

quarters in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Jackson, of Dover, Del., who spent the week-end with them.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert G. Hunt, USMC, were hosts at a buffet supper, Dec. 6, at their quarters in honor of Miss Clapp and her bridal party.

Following the parade and review of the 1st Marine Brigade and Air Forces, which was held on the occasion of Rear Adm. Wilson Brown's visit to Quantico, Dec. 8, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James J. Meade, USMC, entertained at a reception and dinner in honor of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Brown, USN. Admiral and Mrs. Brown stayed over until Dec. 9, as guests of General and Mrs. Meade. Admiral Brown commands the Training Squadron, United States Scouting Force, of the United States Fleet.

Capt. and Mrs. Ivan W. Miller, USMC, entertained thirty-six guests at cocktails and dinner and Capt. and Mrs. William M. Mitchell, USMC, also gave a party at the club before the dance.

Col. and Mrs. Charles J. Miller, USMC, entertained at dinner, Dec. 8, in honor of 1st Lt. A. L. Rowser, USMC, and Miss Mary Clapp and members of their bridal party.

FT. MCCLLELLAN, ALA.
December 11, 1936

Col. George F. Baltzell, 22d Infantry, Commanding Officer, Ft. McClellan, Ala., and Mrs. Baltzell, left early Thursday for Marianna, Florida, Colonel Baltzell's former home. They will be absent for about a month, spending this entire period in Florida, visiting relatives. They will make their headquarters at the home of Dr. N. A. Baltzell, the brother of Colonel Baltzell, at Marianna, Florida.

Maj. Robert A. Lewis, Ord.-Res., of Gadsden, Ala., was a visitor at the post the early part of the week.

Col. John W. Lang, 22d Inf., and Maj. William H. McCutcheon, 22d Inf., spent Friday at Bessemer, Ala., where they attended the dedication of Camp Black (Civilian Conservation Corps Camp No. 487) in honor of Senator Hugh Black, the senior senator from Alabama.

Major Parsons, Lt. R. J. Yetter and Lieutenant Snelling, all Medical Corps, who have been vacationing for the past month, have returned and assumed their duties at the Station Hospital.

Dr. R. C. M. Flynt, Educational Advisor, District D, Civilian Conservation Corps, and Mrs. Flynt will be at home to their friends at their new home, Apartment No. 1, Leighton Court Apartments, 1401 Leighton Avenue, Anniston.

Capt. Edward P. Scruggs, Chemical Warfare Service (Reserve), who has been on duty at District Headquarters as Sub-district Inspector-Instructor of Sub-district No. 2, CCCC, has been transferred as Sub-district Inspector-Instructor at York, Alabama, being replaced at District Headquarters by Captain James H. Harvey, Air Corps (Reserve).

Personals

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ginia Randolph, debutante daughter of Mrs. George A. Randolph, entertained at dinner at her home, followed by a supper dance Dec. 11.

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert M. Hinckley, USN, are having with them over the holiday season their two sons, Ens. Robert M. Hinckley, jr., USN, who arrived Dec. 16 from the West Coast, and Mr. George Hinckley, who arrived Dec. 17 from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Mme. Saito, wife of the Ambassador of Japan, was hostess at luncheon Dec. 16 at the embassy on Massachusetts Avenue in honor of Mrs. William H. Standley, wife of the retiring Chief of Naval Operations, who will be leaving soon for the West Coast.

The guests included Mrs. Malin Craig, wife of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Sepulveda, AGD, USA, and their son Ned will sail from New York Dec. 22, aboard the S. S. Excambion of the American Export Line, en route to Manila, P. I., for duty. They will spend four months traveling in Italy, Egypt, India and Dutch East Indies, arriving in Manila April 24.

Col. Charles B. Clark, Inf., USA, recently on duty as District Recruiting Officer at Pittsburgh, Pa., has left that city and with Mrs. Clark has been motoring through New England and Canada. After attending the Army-Navy game at Philadelphia, they are now en route to Dumfries, their country home near San Antonio, Tex., where they will reside after Colonel Clark's retirement.

Arriving in Washington on December 23rd are Col. and Mrs. Edwin Gunner, Inf., USA, who will spend Christmas week with their son-in-law and daughter, 1st Lt. and Mrs. H. W. Schull, jr., CE, USA, at Ft. Belvoir, Va. Colonel Gunner, who is at present in command at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., has recently returned from Schofield Barracks, T. H., where he acted as Chief of Staff of the Hawaiian Division. Prior to their return to the mainland Col. and Mrs. Gunner made a four months tour of the Orient.

Study Service Chaplaincy

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America voted to create a special commission to study the relationship between the churches and the Chaplains in the Army and Navy. The action was in response to a report by the Department of Research and Education of the Council. The newly authorized commission will report to the council's executive committee, which may or may not present it to the full council at its 1938 meeting.

Dr. F. Ernest Johnson who headed the committee making the original study favored a plan embodying such a modification of the status of the Army and Navy Chaplains, as will "make clear that they are a part of the regular ministry of the churches rather than of the armed services of the nation."

In presenting his report Dr. Johnson gave the following summary of replies to a questionnaire his group sent to service chaplains:

Number of questionnaires sent out:	
Army	265
Navy	111
Total	376
Number of questionnaires returned:	
Army	139
Navy	52
Total	191
Percentage of questionnaires returned:	
Navy	47 approx.
Army	57-41% 76-54.7% 1-7%
Total	51 approx.

Question 1. Is the present chaplaincy system as a whole (check one)—

a. wholly satisfactory?
b. fairly satisfactory?
c. unsatisfactory?

Replies	Wholly	Fairly	Unsatisf.
Army	57-41%	76-54.7%	1-7%
Navy	20-38%	25-48%	1-1.9%

(Objections not on ethical grounds)
Question 2. Is the wearing of the military uniform very important in relation to the chaplain's status? Yes () No () Please state why.

Replies	Yes	No
Army	133-95.6%	3-2%
Navy	43-82.7%	6-11.5%

Question 3. Is the possession of military rank important to chaplains—

a. in relations with the Commanding Officer?

b. in relations with other officers?
c. in relations with the men?

Where the answer is "yes," please indicate in what way.

Replies	Yes	No
Army	120-86%	14-10%
Navy	35-67%	13-25%

b. in relations with other officers:
c. in relations with the men:

Replies	Yes	No
Army	126-90.6%	9-6%
Navy	38-73%	8-15%

Question 4. Do you think the rank which a chaplain may attain should be higher? Yes () No () Please explain why.

Replies	Yes	No
Army	88-63%	42-30%
Navy	11-21%	30-75%

(In the Navy the chaplain cannot have higher rank than that of the ship's commander.)

Question 5. Do you think the present plan of promotion for chaplains is satisfactory? Yes () No () If not, in what respects is it unsatisfactory?

Replies	Yes	No
Army	90-71%	38-27%
Navy	44-84.6%	3-5.7%

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Question 6. What is your opinion of the present movement in the Protestant churches against war?

a. Are you in accord with it? Yes () No ()

b. Do you disapprove it? Yes () No ()

c. As a chaplain, do you find this movement embarrassing? Yes () No ()

a. In accord:
Replies Yes No
Army

b. Disapprove:
Replies Yes No
Army

c. Embarrassed:
Replies Yes No
Army

(Reasons: Meaning not clear; definition of pacifism; consider themselves pacifist in desiring peace. Numbers did not reply. Some said "Yes and No.")

Question 7. If you should be led personally to take a pacifist position would you feel obliged to resign your commission—

a. in time of peace? Yes () No ()

b. in time of war? Yes () No ()

Replies Yes No
Army

b. in time of war:
Replies Yes No
Army

(Of the Army replies 14%, and of the Navy replies 5.7% said this was an impossible contingency.)

Question 8. Have your public utterances ever been subjected to any censorship by your Commanding Officer or other military or naval authority? Yes () No () If so, please give details.

Replies Yes No
Army

(Only 1 reporting criticism was in active service)

Question 9. What proportion of your time, do you estimate, is given to—

a. preparation for and conduct of religious services?

b. pastoral ministrations?
c. other personal services to the men?
d. assistance to the Command in other ways?

e. any other activities? (Specify)
Replies: No basis for tabulation.

Question 10. How would the advent of war change the nature or emphases of the chaplain's service?

Replies: Scattered; most say none, little, or increased personal, family and religious emphasis.

Question 11. Would it be feasible to replace regularly commissioned Army and Navy chaplains with chaplains having no official rank, paid and supervised by the churches, for spiritual work only? Yes () No () Please explain why.

Replies Yes No
Army

Navy

Considered outsider

Less response

Emphasize denominationalism

Inadequate support and supervision

Chaplains needed

Camp pastors unsuccessful

Loss in efficiency

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Navy Court Martial

Navy Court Martial Orders published this week report the acquittal of Lt. Caleb R. Crandall, USN, tried by general court martial on a charge of "Conduct to the Prejudice of Good Order and Discipline."

The court martial resulted from the officer's alleged efforts to obtain legislative action to correct a situation growing out of the Navy Personnel Act of 1934. Lieutenant Crandall was one of the group of officers who had made their number for lieutenant commander prior to the passage of the Act of May 29, 1934, which extended selection to promotion to that grade, but who had not been examined and promoted prior to the law becoming effective. Denied advancement by seniority, the officers have sought legislative relief, and Lieutenant Crandall's court martial was for allegedly improper conduct in connection therewith. Extracts from the court martial record follow:

"Lt. Caleb R. Crandall, USN, was tried by general court martial convened at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., on Aug. 5, 1936, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and ACQUITTED of the following charge and specifications:

CHARGE.

"Conduct to the Prejudice of Good Order and Discipline

Specification 1.

"In that Caleb R. Crandall, now a lieutenant, U. S. Navy, alias Ray Anderson, while serving at the U. S. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., under the name and rank of Caleb R. Crandall, lieutenant, U. S. Navy, did, on or about April 4, 1936, in the city of Vallejo, Calif., knowingly and wilfully, and to avoid payment of postage on his private letter and other matter in the mail, make use of an official envelope authorized by law, being the property of the United States Government furnished and intended for the naval service thereof and bearing the printed endorsements 'Navy Department Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif. Commandant's Office Official Business' and 'Penalty for Private Use to Avoid Payment of Postage, \$300,' by then and there causing to be transmitted through the mail, without postage, the aforesaid envelope and certain papers enclosed therein, consisting of an unofficial letter addressed to 'Mr. E. Julian Peacock, Clerk, House Naval Affairs Committee, Washington, D. C.," dated "4 April, 1936," and signed with the name "Ray Anderson," on paper bearing the typed letterhead "Anderson Motor Sales Company, Mountain View, Calif.," and an unofficial two-page unsigned mimeographed article entitled "Memorandum of Details of Status of Officers Requiring Relief Legislation."

Specification 2.

"In that Caleb R. Crandall, now a lieutenant, U. S. Navy, alias Ray Anderson, while serving at the U. S. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., under the name and rank of Caleb R. Crandall, lieutenant, U. S. Navy, having been officially informed by the Secretary of the Navy in substance as follows: That his promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander cannot be effected legally until after he is recommended for promotion by a selection board, and consequently that his promotion by seniority is not being withheld illegally, and that even under a system of promotion by seniority an officer of the Navy has no vested right to promotion, notwithstanding the fact that he is senior in his grade and that a vacancy exists in the next higher grade to which he could have been promoted had the President seen fit to do so, and having had his attention directed by the Secretary of the Navy to an official publication of the Navy Department entitled "Laws Relating to the Navy, Annotated, Supplement—1929," and to page 134 of the said publication wherein it is stated in substance that Congress is without power to require that the President fill a vacancy in the Navy by promotion of the senior officer in the next lower grade, did, thereafter, at the said navy yard, on or about April 4, 1936, write and cause to be written and mimeographed and transmitted through the mail to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives of the United States a certain communication signed by him, the said Crandall alias Anderson, with the name "Ray Anderson," and a certain two-page unsigned article entitled "Memorandum of Details of Status of Officers Requiring Relief Legislation," which said letter and article were in tenor as follows:

"Anderson Motor Sales Company,
"Mountain View, California.
"4 April, 1936.

"Mr. E. Julian Peacock,

"Clerk, House Naval Affairs Committee,
"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"On 17 March, 1936, the Honorable Byron N. Scott introduced a Bill, H. R. 11788 for the relief of certain Lieutenants in the Navy. Under the law which was in force until May 29, 1934, it was mandatory that these officers be promoted in the order of their seniority

before any officer junior to them could be promoted.

"In direct violation of the Law, certain officers who were junior to those mentioned in H. R. 11788 were promoted at various dates, the last of which was early in March 1934; nearly three months before the law was changed.

"The Navy Department has explained—these officers were not promoted when due because they were then on duty at places where it was not convenient to have them examined, and that after the law was changed it was believed that there was then no authority to have them promoted.

"The fact that it was not CONVENIENT to so examine and promote these officers has already deprived them of their proper promotion, and the pay which goes with such promotion, for more than two years.

"It is requested that you actively support the Scott Bill, H. R. 11788, so that these officers may be given the promotion to which they were legally entitled more than two years ago.

"Yours very truly,

"Ray Anderson

"Ray Anderson."

The court martial record then published the above mentioned "Memorandum of Details of Status of Officers Requiring Relief Legislation" which contained a charge that the Navy Department, in failing to promote the officers, "acted in direct violation of the then existing law" and that it was "harmful to the morale" and unjust to the officers concerned." The record continued:

"On September 17, 1936, the Judge Advocate General remarked, in part, as follows:

"1. In reviewing the record of proceedings in the general court-martial case of Lt. Caleb R. Crandall, USN, it is noted that the court found that the charge and specifications were in due form and technically correct but that the specifications were not proved, and that it accordingly acquitted the accused of the charge.

"2. There was evidence that the accused did not cause the documents in question to be transmitted through the mail, which was an essential element of the offenses charged as set forth in the specifications. On this point it appeared from the testimony of witnesses for both the prosecution and the defense that the documents were prematurely placed in the mail without specific instructions from the accused and during his absence from the office.

"3. As to the first specification, there was also evidence that the accused had procured postage in advance for mailing a large number of unofficial documents, including those specified, and that it was not used for this purpose because of the accidental mailing of the documents without his knowledge.

"4. The second specification was preferred in order to charge the accused with using language tending to bring the Secretary of the Navy into contempt. Such a charge patently requires that the alleged language must be published, i. e., brought to the attention of third persons, before it could have the effect of jeopardizing good order and disrupting discipline in the Navy. Therefore, it is essential that the accused should have published or caused the objectionable language to be published, and until this was done knowingly and wilfully, he had committed no offense. This is true even though at the time of writing he had the intent to publish the writing, for a mere intent alone is not punishable. C. M. O. 8, 1931, 14.

"5. It appears that the court, as it had a right to do, believed that the documents were accidentally mailed, without authority of the accused, that he intended to pay postage thereon, and that, as it happened, he was not responsible for the dissemination of their contents to the Committee on Naval Affairs at the time they were mailed, regardless of what may have been his purpose as to their future disposition.

"6. Certain expressions of opinion were received in evidence to the effect that the letter which the accused was charged with writing and signing with an assumed name, as set forth in the second specification, might be regarded as an official document, in view of the fact that he supposedly had permission from the Secretary of the Navy to seek relief from Congress in the matter of his non-promotion. Such a view is considered erroneous and it is believed that any such misapprehension which might possibly be shared by others and influence their future action, should be corrected at this time. Congress has made it a criminal offense for any person to use Government appropriations, directly or indirectly, to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress, to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriation—except in those cases where officers and employees of the United States are permitted to

communicate to members of Congress, on their request, 'through the proper official channels,' requests for legislation or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the public business. This statutory enactment makes mandatory the removal of the offender from his office or employment, in addition to authorizing his punishment by fine and imprisonment upon conviction. (Act July 11, 1919, sec. 6; 18 U. S. C. 201.)"

"On September 29, 1936, the Secretary of the Navy approved the proceedings, findings and acquittal, subject to the remarks of the Judge Advocate General."

Appointment of Medical Officers

As a result of an examination held Aug. 24-28, 1936, the following named officers of the Reserve Corps have been tendered appointment as First Lieutenants in the Medical Corps, Regular Army:

Robert Joseph Benford, Jersey City, N. J.
Albert Alfred Biederman, Le Seuer Center, Minn.

Theodore Moffett Carow, Villa Park, Ill.
Edward Alexander Cleve, Birmingham, Ala.
William Francis Conway, Globe, Ariz.
Lester Orville Crago, Louisville, Ky.
Warren Henry Dlesner, Waconia, Minn.
Claude Cordray Dodson, Hyndman, Pa.
Charles Joseph Farinacci, Cleveland, Ohio.
Edwin Matthew Goyette, Northfield, Vt.
Alfred August Grebe, Ellinger, Tex.
Robert John Hoagland, El Paso, Tex.
William Frederick Holmes, Jr., San Antonio, Tex.

Rex Clayton House, Lawton, Oklahoma.
Eugene Coryell Jacobs, River Forest, Ill.
Bruno Jastremski, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Marshall Nelson Jensen, Omaha, Nebr.
Douglas Blair Kendrick, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.
Ronald Fisher Kirk, Buena Vista, Colo.
Emmert Carl Lentz, Los Angeles, Calif.
Lee Page Mayes, Floresville, Tex.
James Gorce Moore, Temple, Tex.
Harold Allen Myers, Des Moines, Iowa.
Gus Warlick Neece, Nashville, Tenn.
Kenneth Rider Nelson, Chicago, Ill.
Gottlieb Leonard Orth, San Diego, Calif.
Donald Bullen Peterson, Minneapolis, Minn.
William J. L. Porcher, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Ryle August Radke, Everett, Wash.
Merrill John Reeh, Stillacomb, Wash.
Weldon Kenneth Ruth, Lawton, Okla.
Dean Schamber, St. Paul, Minn.
Lewis Calvin Shellenberger, New Castle, Pa.
Albert W. Shiflet, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Scott Murray Smith, Shreveport, La.
James Polk Sullivan, Chevy Chase, Md.
Myron Jewell Tremaine, Chicago, Ill.
Harold Valdo Weatherman, Addy, Wash.
Edward Rudolf Wernitznig, Milwaukee, Wis.
William Edgar Wilkinson, Durham, N. C.
William Darrell Willis, Dallas, Tex.

Field Artillery Report

The need for additional officers in the Field Artillery of the Regular Army is recommended by Maj. Gen. Upton Birnie, Jr., chief of Field Artillery, in his annual report made public this week.

"Troop units in the United States," General Birnie said, "are now allotted 201 officers less than are called for by the peace tables of organizations, although the increased enlisted strength, when reached, will be more than the tabular peace strength in all cases, while certain units will be at war strength.

"The morale of the arm is high; particularly heartening is the increase of grades and ratings recently provided by the Congress."

After discussing the trend in foreign countries, the General concludes by saying, "Motorization increases. The political situation in many countries demands the ready availability of special military vehicles, as contrasted to the American policy of adapting military needs to civil practice. The trend is toward heavier artillery with the division. The continued study of sound-ranging, notably in Germany, Russia, and Turkey, indicates the possibility of stabilized situations is not overlooked in striving for mobility."

The Inaugural Parade

By direction of President Roosevelt, it has been announced that the Inaugural Parade January 20 will be confined to marching units of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and not more than three cars for each State Governor. Admiral Cary T. Grayson, USN-Ret., is chairman of the Inaugural committee with Col. Dan I. Sultan, CE, USA, as one of his assistants, and General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army, has been named

Grand Marshal of the Parade.

General Craig has appointed Brig. Gen. Charles D. Roberts, USA, as his assistant while Capt. Herbert F. Leary, USN, director of Fleet Training, has been selected to represent the Navy, and Lt. Col. William G. Hawthorne, USMC, of Marine Corps headquarters, has been named to represent the Marines.

The entire Corps of Cadets from the Military Academy and the Regiment of Midshipmen from the Naval Academy will come to Washington to march in the parade.

In view of the President's wish that the parade be not longer than an hour and a half it is likely that participants in the parade will be confined to troops stationed within a short distance of Washington, such as the 12th Infantry, the 34th Infantry, and the Engineers from Ft. Belvoir, Va., and possibly the National Guard of the District of Columbia. There is a possibility that a portion of the GHQ Air Force may come to Bolling Field to supplement the ground parade with an aerial parade above Pennsylvania Avenue.

The thought of a military parade already has begun to arouse some opposition, the Washington Federation of Churches having voiced its disapproval of an inaugural parade "in which the dominant note is military."

Exams for Navy Promotions

Following is the text of Bureau of Navigation Circular Letter No. 46-36, dealing with examinations for promotions of officers:

Reference (a) Promotion List, Navy Register, July 1, 1936, pp. 370 to 373.

1. In view of the large number of officers that will be due for promotion during the period from May 1 to July 1, 1937, the Bureau announces the following schedule for the required examinations:

(a) Officers serving in U. S. Fleet . . . March 1 to April 17, 1937.

(b) Officers not serving in U. S. Fleet . . . May 1 to August 31, 1937.

(c) Officers under (a) and (b) who request delay or whose status may be affected by special circumstances will be examined at such time as may be most convenient under the circumstances governing the individual case.

(d) Officers now under postgraduate instruction at the Naval Academy will be examined in accordance with recommendations of the Head of the Postgraduate School.

2. Officers estimated to be due for promotion at the times stated are as follows:

Line Officers

Commanders on the promotion list following Theodore S. Wilkinson, plus the senior six (6) officers of that grade to be recommended for promotion by the selection board which convened on November 30, 1936.

The senior fifty-nine (59) lieutenant commanders to be recommended for promotion to the grade of commander by a selection board which will be convened in the near future.

Lieutenants on the promotion list from Robert W. Berry to Herbert E. Regan, inclusive.

Lieutenants (junior grade) on the promotion list following Jesse J. Underhill.

Ensigns commissioned as such from May 29, 1934 and May 31, 1934.

Medical Corps

Lieutenants on the promotion list from John M. Bachulus to Carl M. Dumbauld, inclusive.

Lieutenants (junior grade) on the promotion list from F. R. Lang to L. G. Bell, inclusive.

Supply Corps

Lieutenant John K. Lynch.

Lieutenants (junior grade) on the promotion list from D. S. Gordon to W. J. Laxson, inclusive.

Chaplain Corps

Lieutenants on the promotion list from E. J. Robbins to E. G. Hangen, inclusive.

Lieutenants (junior grade) on the promotion list from F. R. Hamilton to F. W. Meehling, inclusive.

Construction Corps

Lieutenants on the promotion list from Leonard Kaplan to M. R. Williams, inclusive.

Lieutenants (junior grade) on the promotion list from J. M. Farrin, Jr., to R. L. Perkins, inclusive.

Civil Engineer Corps

Lieutenants C. W. Porter and H. P. Needham.

Dental Corps

Lieutenants on the promotion list from F. W. Lepeska to T. DeW. Allan, inclusive.

Lieutenants (junior grade) on the promotion list from G. N. Crosland to R. H. Barrett, Jr., inclusive.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

Chief of Chaplains' Report

The great need for chaplains in the field resulted in no recommendations being made for details of chaplains to civilian educational institutions under the provisions of the National Defense Act. Col. Alva Brasted, chief of chaplains of the Army, stated in his annual report made public this week.

"However," Chaplain Brasted said, "chaplains have been encouraged to take short refresher courses at schools of their own choice on a temporary duty status without expense to the government, the courses to be arranged so that they will not seriously interfere with their regular post activities."

Chaplain Brasted reported that 150 reserve chaplains received active duty in CMTC or military posts during the year. Also 259 reserve chaplains were on active duty with the CCC at the close of the year.

Regular chaplains held 19,388 services at posts and stations during the year, at which the total attendance was 1,943,176.

Training for Navy High Command

Navy Department General Order No. 86 has been issued to the Service. It amends General Order No. 22, dealing with training for high command. Subparagraph 3 (h) is rescinded with the following substituted therefor:

"(h) In examination for promotion of officers in the grades of commander and captain, certificates of graduation from the Naval War College senior course, and of officers in grades below that of commander, certificates from the War College junior course, will be accepted as evidence of qualification in strategy and tactics; in examination for promotion to the grades of lieutenant (junior grade), lieutenant, and lieutenant commander, certificates of satisfactory completion of the Naval War College correspondence courses in strategy and tactics and in international law will be accepted as evidence of qualification in those subjects; except that if, at some time, a candidate for promotion has been found by a naval examining board markedly deficient in his written examination, his record, or both, the board may examine him in the subjects of strategy and tactics and international law, regardless of the fact that he has completed the respective correspondence courses in those subjects, or holds a certificate of graduation from the Naval War College."

Navy Department Arrival

Comdr. Ernest M. Pace, jr., has reported to the Navy Department for duty in the Bureau of Aeronautics.

OBITUARIES

Brig. Gen. Patrick W. Guiney, Assistant to the Quartermaster General, USA, died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Dec. 17.

General Guiney is survived by his widow, Mrs. Margaret B. Guiney, of the Kennedy-Warren Apartments, Washington, D. C.

In a letter to the service announcing the death, Maj. Gen. Henry Gibbins, The Quartermaster General, said:

"It is with sincere regret that I announce the death of Brigadier General P. W. Guiney, Assistant Quartermaster General, which occurred at Walter Reed General Hospital the morning of December 17th.

"General Guiney had been a member of the Quartermaster Corps since his transfer from the Cavalry in 1920, having previously served several details in the Corps. In the many important assignments which he held during his service he demonstrated efficiency of the highest order and, by reason of his fine character and sympathetic consideration of others, was held in affectionate esteem by his associates.

"In the death of General Guiney we have suffered the loss of a loyal, understanding and cheerful friend and companion, and the Service has been deprived of one of its outstanding officers."

General Guiney was born in Fall River, Mass., Feb. 10, 1877. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Massachusetts on June 19, 1895, and upon graduation on February 15, 1899, was commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry.

General Guiney's first service was with

the 6th Cavalry at Ft. Reno, Okla., from March 13, 1899 to August 5, 1899. He was transferred to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, in August, 1899 and remained there until June 21, 1900 when he was ordered to China.

General Guiney arrived in China on August 1, 1900, and served in operations against the Boxers and with the Legation Guards, Peking, to May 19, 1901, participating in the capture of Peking on August 14, 1900, in the capture of the Imperial Palace, Peking, on August 15, 1900, and in the battle south of Peking on November 24, 1900. From this duty he was ordered to the Philippine Islands in May, 1901, arriving there on June 1, 1901. He served with the 6th Cavalry in operations against the insurgents to July 15, 1903. While in the Philippines he was engaged in the active operations against General Belarmino until his surrender on July 4, 1901, and against General Malvar from October 1, 1901 to February 28, 1902.

Prior to sailing for France, from August, 1917 to May 20, 1918, General Guiney was Division Quartermaster, 78th Division, Camp Dix, New Jersey. He arrived in Europe with the 78th Division in May, 1918 and served with his division to September 26, 1918. He then attended the Staff School, Langres, France, completing the course on December 27, 1918. While in France he participated in the St. Mihiel Offensive. He returned to the United States on January 18, 1919, and was assigned to duty as Depot Supply Officer, Newport News, Virginia, until August, 1919; Port Transportation Officer, Port of Embarkation, and later Depot Quartermaster, Army Supply Base, Norfolk, Virginia, to March 11, 1922.

General Guiney was awarded a Silver Star citation for gallantry in action against the Boxer forces at Peking, China, on August 14, 1900, and was awarded the Purple Heart on account of wound received in action in the Philippine Islands, on February 28, 1902. An Oak Leaf Cluster to be attached to the ribbon of the Purple Heart was authorized on account of the award to him of a Meritorious Services Citation Certificate by the Commanding General, American Expeditionary Forces, "For services as Quartermaster of the 78th Division."

Capt. Douglas Legate Howard, USN-Ret., died suddenly in Annapolis, Md., Dec. 14, 1936. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Bowyer Howard, and two children, John M. B. Howard and Anne Claude Howard.

Funeral services were held in the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Wednesday, Dec. 16 and interment was in the Naval Academy Cemetery. Comdr. William N. Thomas (ChC), USN, officiated.

Captain Howard was on duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, at the time of his retirement from active duty in 1933. Since retiring he served as dean of St. John's College at Annapolis, and recently as president of the Annapolis Banking and Trust Company.

Son of the late Rear Adm. T. B. Howard, USN, he had a remarkable career in football and athletics from his midshipman days at the Naval Academy. He was a member of the Navy teams of 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905, when he was captain of the team. He was Assistant Coach of Navy football teams at Annapolis from 1906 to 1911, inclusive, being ordered to the Naval Academy for this purpose on temporary detached duty from his regular tours of duty with the Fleet. He was Head Coach at the Naval Academy in 1912, 1913 and 1914, and was Director of Athletics at the Naval Academy in 1920, 1921 and 1922.

The War Department has been notified of the death of Capt. Dale P. Mason, SC, U. S. Army, on Dec. 13, 1936, near Whitney, Alaska. Captain Mason was returning from Whitney to Anchorage, where he was stationed with the Signal Corps Alaska Communication System, when his truck skidded off the road and he attempted to return by foot, was lost and died of exposure.

He was born in Mattoax, Virginia, January 1, 1900, and served as private, Stu-

dent Army Training Corps, from October 23, 1918, to December 7, 1918. He received the degree of B.S.E.E. at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1920, and was appointed 2nd lieutenant, Signal Corps, Regular Army, November 1, 1921. Captain Mason graduated from the Signal School, Company Officers' Course, in 1924. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant, January 29, 1927, and to captain, August 1, 1935.

Captain Mason was unmarried. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Sarah E. Mason, of Mattoax, Va.

Mrs. Alan Cunningham Kelton passed away Dec. 2, in Bristol, N. H., aged 87 years. Mrs. Kelton was the sister of the late Rear Adm. Albert Dillingham and the late Mrs. Murdock, wife of the late Adm. Joseph B. Murdock. Col. Alan Cunningham Kelton, USMC, was the brother of the late Brig. Gen. John C. Kelton, Adjutant General of the USA, whose widow Mrs. J. C. Kelton lives here in Washington.

Mrs. Alan C. Kelton is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Owens, wife of Capt. Charles T. Owens, USN-Ret. Interment was at Arlington National Cemetery, Monday, Dec. 7, the Rev. John C. Palmer officiating.

Carrie McGavock Whiteside, widow of Gen. Samuel Marmaduke Whiteside, died at Walter Reed Hospital, Dec. 7, 1936. Mrs. Whiteside was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1845, the daughter of Doctor David and Caroline Pugley McGavock.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

BORN

BYRDON—Born at Long Beach, Calif., Nov. 19, 1936, to Lt. and Mrs. G. M. Brydon, USN, a daughter, Carter Ragsdale Brydon.

COBB—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Dec. 9, 1936, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Arthur Layton Cobb, 82nd FA, USA, a son, Arthur L. Cobb, Jr.

DAVIS—Born at Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1936, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Harry E. Davis, Jr., USCG, a daughter, Dorothy Alston Davis.

HARRIS—Born at Post Hospital, San Juan, P. R., Oct. 28, 1936, to Capt. and Mrs. Frederick M. Harris, Inf., USA, a son, Frederick David.

JOHNSON—Born at The Family Hospital, U. S. Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., Dec. 1, 1936, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. C. A. Johnson, USN, a daughter, Susan Taylor, granddaughter of Dr. Herbert L. Taylor of Portsmouth, N. H.

MONTAGUE—Born at Lexington, Va., Dec. 13, 1936, to Capt. and Mrs. Ludwell Lee Montague, Cav.-Res., of Virginia Military Institute, a daughter, Ann Jeffrey Montague, granddaughter of Maj. and Mrs. Jeffrey G. A. Montague, USA-Ret., of "Lowland Cottage," Ware Neck, Gloucester County, Virginia.

THACH—Born at Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 11, 1936, to Lt. and Mrs. James H. Thach, Jr., USN, a son.

WALTHALL—Born at Barksdale Field, La., Dec. 3, 1936, to Maj. (Capt.) and Mrs. LeRoy A. Walthall, AC, USA, a son, Stacey LeRoy.

MARRIED

BOWSER-CLAPP—Married at Quantico, Va., Dec. 9, 1936, Miss Mary Clapp, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Leander A. Clapp, USMC, to 1st Lt. Alpha L. Bowser, Jr., USMC.

HATCH-HARTSHORN—Married at Pleasantville, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1936, Miss Marion Hartshorn to Mr. John F. Hatch, Jr., son of Capt. and Mrs. John F. Hatch, USN.

HUGHES-DONNELLY—Married at Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1936, Miss Mary Anita Donnelly, daughter of Mrs. Walter M. Donnelly and the late Maj. Donnelly, USA, to Mr. Brereton Gilbert Hughes.

PATTERSON-KIRK—Married at New York, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1936, Miss Peyton S. Kirk, to Mr. Rushmore Patterson, son of Mrs. Rushmore Patterson and Col. Charles H. Patterson, (CAC), IGD, USA.

STEELE-MARTIN—Married at Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1936, Miss Francesa Philipina Martin to Lt. (jg) Richard Clarke Steele, USN.

STENGEL-ANDERSON—Married at Leicester, Mass., Dec. 12, 1936, Mrs. Lesley B. Anderson, widow of Captain Anderson, USN, to Lt. Comdr. Simpson C. Stengel, (CEC), USN.

WILMETH-DOXSEY—Married at Cristo-

Married in 1868, and she spent many years in frontier Cavalry garrisons. She was with her husband when he selected the site and established Ft. Huachuca, Arizona, in 1876, and for many months was the only white woman among hostile Indians. General Whiteside was Military Governor of Santiago and Puerto Principe Provinces during the American occupation of Cuba.

One son, Major Victor Whiteside, died overseas at the close of the World War. She is survived by her son, Col. W. W. Whiteside, QMC, USA; her daughter, widow of Col. Archie Miller; two grandsons, Lt. (jg) W. W. Whiteside, Jr., (SC), USN, and 1st Lt. Whiteside Miller, Cav., USA. She also leaves three granddaughters, the wives of Capt. W. A. Samouco, FA, USA, Lt. Comdr. Carroll L. Tyler, USN, and 1st Lt. Robert W. Burns, AC, USA, and by three great grandsons.

Col. Frank A. Cook died on USAT Republic enroute from Honolulu to San Francisco on Dec. 7, 1936. He was accompanied by his daughter and son-in-law, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph S. Kimball, AGD, USA. Colonel Cook was buried at sea, Dec. 8, 1936.

He was graduated from West Point in 1885. Colonel Cook served as colonel of a Rhode Island regiment in the Philippine Insurrection, and in the Regular Army from which he resigned in 1911.

Colonel Cook is survived by one son, Mr. Murray Cook, and three daughters, Mrs. Ralph S. Kimball, Mrs. T. J. J. Christian, and Mrs. Marie C. La Voie.

DIED

BALDWIN—Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 7, 1936, Lt. Comdr. Lloyd B. Baldwin, (MC), USN-Ret.

BOOTZ—Died at McAlester, Okla., Dec. 8, 1936, Mr. Henry A. Bootz, Jr., age 16 years, 10 months, after prolonged illness, son of Maj. and Mrs. Henry A. Bootz, USA-Ret.

COOK—Died on USAT Republic enroute from Honolulu to San Francisco, Dec. 7, 1936, Col. Frank A. Cook, father of Mrs. Ralph S. Kimball, wife of Lt. Colonel Kimball, AGD, USA, Mrs. T. J. J. Christian, Mrs. Marie C. La Voie and Mr. Murray Cook.

CROFTS—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 20, 1936, Miss Carolyn Josephine Crofts, daughter of Eric and Katherine Castles Crofts, grand-daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Harry Jackson Castles, USA-Ret.

GUINEY—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1936, Brig. Gen. Patrick W. Guiney, USA, assistant to the Quartermaster General.

HILLIER—Died at Mount Vernon, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1936, Mr. Thomas Hillier, father of Mrs. Lester C. Ogg, wife of Lt. Col. Lester C. Ogg, DC, USA, grandfather of Mrs. H. A. Gerhardt, wife of 1st Lt. H. A. Gerhardt, CAC, USA.

HOWARD—Died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 14, 1936, Capt. Douglas Legate Howard, USN-Ret.

HUCKSTEP—Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1936, Mrs. Rosa Huckstep, widow of Sgt. Henderson Huckstep, USA.

MASON—Died near Whitney, Alaska, Dec. 13, 1936, Capt. Dale P. Mason, SC, USA.

MEYER—Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1936, Sgt. Charles F. Meyer, USMC.

PATTON—Died in automobile accident near St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 17, 1936, Mr. Virgil C. Patton, brother of Mrs. Boyd L. Smith, wife of Maj. Boyd L. Smith, DC, USA.

SILLS—Died at Schofield Barracks, T. H., December 16, 1936, 1st Lt. William G. Sils, Inf., USA.

WRIGHT—Died at Akron, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1936, Mrs. Lucy Josephine Hale Wright, widow of the late Col. George M. Wright, Ohio National Guard and veteran of the Spanish-American War; mother of Col. Clement H. Wright, Inf., USA, Capt. Allen W. Wright, ORC, and George M. Wright, formerly Captain, USA; and grandmother of Mrs. Theodore J. Conway, wife of 1st Lt. Theodore J. Conway, Inf., USA, and of the Misses Elizabeth, Jean and Virginia Wright.

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The Maritime Strike

The continuance of the maritime strike is causing increasing embarrassment, expense and exasperation to the officers of all the armed forces in general and to those of the Navy in particular. Indirectly, the strike is affecting adversely, naval officers and their families on the Atlantic coast who are under orders to proceed by water transportation to stations on the Pacific and to Hawaii and the Far East. These officers who would normally travel on the ships of the Dollar line from New York via the Canal Zone to San Francisco, thence to Manila and Shanghai, have been forced to completely revise their schedules. No Dollar line ships will leave the east coast for San Francisco until the strike is settled. To do so would mean that, on arrival, they would be abandoned by their crews.

The stoppage of all water transportation has resulted in the tying up of the household goods of officers in warehouses and in the holds of strike bound freight vessels, and this in turn has compelled officers and their families to resort to makeshift arrangements in hotels and boarding houses at increased expense and no little hardship.

Indirectly, the strike has caused naval families to separate, the officers, being under orders to proceed to stations in Hawaii and to ships of the Asiatic fleet, have been compelled to take passage in naval tankers and other naval craft, not fitted

for general passenger service. This makeshift has left the families stranded, to make out the best they can in hotels and otherwise in San Francisco. In the cases of families having small children, the entailing inconveniences are becoming serious.

The dispatch of mails from the Pacific coast to Hawaii, Alaska, the Canal Zone, and Manila has become intermittent and completely uncertain. The same is true of mails that would ordinarily be dispatched by naval personnel in the western Pacific and the Far East to friends and relatives in the United States. It is quite certain that Christmas packages and letters to be exchanged by naval and army personnel overseas and on the mainland, will be delivered after the holidays are over, unless the strike should be settled within the next few days.

The issues in dispute between the ship owners and the unions of longshoremen and merchant sailors are comprised in three questions: more pay, shorter working hours and control of the hiring halls. The last named is thought to be the most difficult to agree on. The unions insist on complete control of the hiring halls, while the employers have stated their willingness to have these halls administered by neutral parties, or by a joint committee, composed of representatives of the unions, the owners and a neutral.

Cavalry Awards

The War Department announced yesterday the award of "Cavalry leadership of small units trophies" to the following units: Platoon, troop E, 6th Cavalry, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., 2nd Lt. Charles J. Hoy; Platoon Troop B, 11th Cavalry, Presidio of Monterey, Calif., 2nd Lt. Frederic W. Barnes; Platoon Troop E, 2nd squadron 12th Cavalry, Ft. Ringgold, 1st Lt. John J. LaPage; Platoon Troop F, 2nd Squadron, 14th Cavalry, Ft. Des Moines, 1st Lt. James B. Corbett.

Navy Officers' Records

Instructions governing records of general courts martial, boards of inquest, boards of investigation and courts of inquiry to be furnished retiring, examining and selection boards as a part of officers official records have been issued by the Navy Department. Following is a digest of the instructions:

Effective Sept. 15, 1936, the following instructions will apply to records on file in the Office of the Judge Advocate General:

All records of general courts martial shall be considered a part of the official record of the officer concerned, whether convicted or acquitted.

Records of boards of inquest, boards of investigation, and courts of inquiry, when the final action of the Secretary of the Navy contains a statement to the effect that there is contained therein "matter of interest relating to the record" of an officer, shall be considered as part of the official record of that officer.

Records of boards of inquest, boards of investigation and courts of inquiry completed prior to Sept. 15, 1936, and which are not included as part of an officer's official record, shall remain in status quo.

Steps will be taken to insure that only those records mentioned in the preceding paragraphs are sent to retiring, examining and selection boards, in connection with the record of any officer, unless other records are requested specifically by the board in question.

When records of legal proceedings are made a part of an officer's official record, he will be sent a copy of the final indorsement of the Secretary of the Navy on the record in question, together with pertinent excerpts from all findings, opinions, recommendations or indorsements of convening and reviewing authorities.

Fire on American Gunboat

The State Department announced yesterday that a shell fired by a Spanish Fascist cruiser into the port of Musel, Spain fell within 500 yards of the USS Erie. It was stated that the gunboat's commander in notifying Washington, said there was no damage and that there was nothing to indicate that the Erie was the subject of the Spanish vessel's fire. No action is contemplated, it was said.

Dispatches from Madrid said that the

Spanish cruiser Espana fired seven shots. The Erie then manned her guns and ran up the American flag whereupon the Espana steamed off at full speed.

Naval Finance and Supply School

The Naval Finance and Supply School at the Philadelphia Navy Yard devoted the period extending from Sept. 28 to Dec. 18, 1936, to the study of finance and disbursing. During the 57 school days included within the period, 35 days' instruction in the keeping of payrolls and disbursing records were given. Seven visits of observation to naval units were made, and six to civilian organizations. There were 36 lectures delivered by officers of the School's faculty, 11 by other officers, and 10 by civilians.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since December 11, 1936

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Edward W. Putney, CAC, No. 9, Page 141. Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—H. C. Kress Muhlenberg, AC, No. 11. Senior officer if vacancy were filled—Louis L. Pendleton, CAC, No. 12.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Colonel—Jacob J. Gerhardt, Inf., No. 12, Page 144. Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—Leo A. Walton, AC, No. 13. Senior officer if vacancy were filled—Ralph P. Cousins, AC, No. 14.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—A. Donald Cameron, Inf., No. 24, Page 154. Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—Stewart H. Elliott, Ord. Dept., No. 25. Senior Captain if vacancy were filled—John C. Christophel, QMC, No. 26.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—John E. Mortimer, CAC, No. 3515. Vacancies—None.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lieutenant—Adrian L. Hoebeke, Inf., No. 1953. Vacancies—None.

Note—Lt. Col. Gilbert Marshall, CAC, No. 10, will be retired December 31, 1936, with the rank of colonel.

Non-Promotion List

41 Medical Corps Reserve Officers appointed 1st Lieutenants, Medical Corps, in the Regular Army.

Chaplain (1st Lt.) Luther W. Evans, USA, promoted to the grade of captain.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

December 18, 1936

The following are the last officers who either have been commissioned in or have become due for promotion to the various grades and ranks in the navy.

Line

Rear Adm. Ralston S. Holmes, Capt. William H. Pashley, Comdr. John S. Roberts, Lt. Comdr. Walfrid Nyquist, Lt. Edward A. Hannegan.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. Ulys R. Webb, Capt. Gordon D. Hale, Comdr. John B. Farrior, Lt. Comdr. Clifton A. Young, Lt. Julius C. Early.

Dental Corps

Comdr. Clemens V. Rault, Lt. Comdr. Alfred R. Harris, Lt. Williams D. Stagner.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. Charles Conrad, Capt. Duette W. Rose, Comdr. Louis C. English, Lt. Comdr. Errett R. Feeney, Lt. Louis L. Lindenmayer, Lt. (jg) Edward S. Rhea, Jr.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. Edward A. Duff, Comdr. Francis L. Albert, Lt. Comdr. Earl M. Criger, Lt. Warren F. Cuthrell.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. William P. Robert, Capt. E. R. Norton, Comdr. Andrew I. McKee, Lt. Comdr. Wm. H. Magruder, Lt. Victor B. Cole.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. Reuben E. Bakenhus, Capt. Henry G. Taylor, Comdr. Kendal B. Bragg, Lt. Comdr. C. T. Dickeman, Lt. Horace B. Jones.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

December 18, 1936

Last commissioned Last to make number

Major General

Louis McC. Little Louis McC. Little

Brigadier General

James J. Meade James J. Meade

Colonel

Roy S. Geiger Roy S. Geiger

Lieutenant Colonel

James F. Moriarty James F. Moriarty

Major

Floyd W. Bennett Floyd W. Bennett

Captain

Raymond F. Crist, Jr. Raymond F. Crist, Jr.

FINANCE

First Lieutenant Donald W. Fuller Donald W. Fuller

COAST GUARD PROMOTION STATUS

Last promotion to grade of Captain—James L. Ahern, Oct., 1935. Vacancies none. Senior Commander—Stanley V. Parker.

Last promotion to grade of Commander—Frederick J. Birkett. Vacancies two. Senior Lt. Commander—John Trebes, Jr.

Last promotion to grade of Lt. Commander—C. C. Paden. Vacancies ten. Senior Lt.—Stewart P. Mehlman.

Last promotion to grade of Lieutenant—Richard E. Morell. Vacancies three. Senior Lt. (jg)—F. A. Erickson.

Last promotion to Captain (E)—Frederick H. Young. Vacancies none. Senior Commander (E)—Webb C. Maglathlin.

Last promotion to Commander (E)—J. N. Heiner. Vacancies none.

Financial Digest

The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended December 9, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was \$2,478,000,000, an increase of \$13,000,000 compared with the preceding week and a decrease of \$2,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

On December 9 total Reserve bank credit amounted to \$2,468,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 for the week. This increase corresponds with increases of \$31,000,000 in money in circulation, \$35,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and \$2,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks offset in part by increases of \$18,000,000 in monetary gold stock and \$3,000,000 in Treasury currency and a decrease of \$44,000,000 in member bank reserve balances. Member bank reserve balances on December 9 were estimated to be approximately \$2,160,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Relatively small changes were reported in the System's holdings of bills discounted, purchased bills and industrial advances. A decrease of \$32,000,000 in holdings of United States Treasury notes was offset by increases of \$27,000,000 in United States Treasury bonds, and \$5,000,000 in United States Treasury bills.

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National Guard Report

(Continued from Page 322)

Reports indicate a marked improvement in the operation of convoys.

The training of some of the arms and services, such as the anti-aircraft regiments, tank companies, and engineers, is handicapped by the lack of proper equipment. However, the Bureau is endeavoring to supply at least the minimum necessary.

The necessity for training the division staff in the proper procedure at a division camp is appreciated but the Bureau does not favor this type of training to the exclusion of the basic training of the small units. The infantry battalion is the basic combat unit and few training areas are large enough to permit all 12 battalions of the infantry division to train simultaneously. This also applies to the field artillery when it trains as a brigade.

Cooperative missions of the observation squadrons with ground troops were greatly increased this year and the result was considerable progress in this very essential training.

Mounted organizations were handicapped in their training by the shortage of animals. No funds were authorized for the purchase of additional animals this year. The supply of .45 caliber pistol ammunition has permitted the cavalry to train with its mounted weapon this year. The issue of scout cars to the cavalry regiments this year will permit this branch to extend the scope of its training. Light machine guns have not yet been issued to all the cavalry regiments. Communication in the cavalry has improved due to the issue of the new SCR-163A radio set.

In many States armory training is seriously handicapped by the lack of facilities. Indoor ranges and adequate storerooms for the care and safekeeping of property are essential. The situation is far from satisfactory at the present time.

Armory inspection reports indicate that typhoid and smallpox inoculations and vaccinations are not all made at the home stations. Too frequently such as are made at home stations are initiated too late to save the individual from extreme unpleasantness and consequent lack of interest during the field training period.

Navy Relief Society

In accordance with Article 53, By-Laws of the Navy Relief Society, "The Nominating Committee shall give to the Secretary of the Society, before December first, a list of at least two candidates for each vacancy which will occur in the Board of Managers to be filled at the Annual Meeting of the Society, such candidates being available for attending monthly meetings of the Board in Washington." The Nominating Committee submits the following names, for the consideration of all in the Service; to fill five vacancies on the Board of Managers for the period of three years, their terms of Office having expired and one *ad interim* vacancy for a period of two years.

Auxiliaries and Representatives in the Fleet are therefore requested to send their votes for six Members of the Board of Managers to the Secretary of the Society, Room 1047, Navy Department, so that they will reach Washington prior to February 1, 1937.

Candidates for election are not limited to those submitted by the Nominating Committee, which are given below, but any name may be forwarded to the Secretary subject to the restrictions prescribed by Article 53 of the By-Laws of the Society.

The names are arranged alphabetically and do not indicate in any way the choice of the committee. Those marked with an * indicate the present incumbents while those marked ** indicate those now in office as *ad interim* Members.

To fill vacancies on the Board of Managers for Three Years.

* Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, USN.
Rear Admiral L. A. Bostwick, USN.

* Captain Edw. A. Duff, (ChC) USN.
Lt. Comdr. J. H. Brooks, (ChC).

* Rear Admiral S. E. W. Kittelle, USN.
Rear Admiral George C. Day, USN.

* Vice-Admiral W. L. Rodgers, USN.
Vice-Admiral C. S. Williams, USN.

* Capt. Frank T. Watrous, (SC) USN.
Capt. Robt. S. Chew (SC) USN.

For Two Years

** Capt. Charles M. Yates, USN, Capt. W. R. Van Auker, USN.

Service Sports

West Point, N. Y.—The defending Champions of the Indoor Interscholastic Polo Association for the second successive year, and undefeated for 23 successive games, Army will try to repeat with a team built around Harry Wilson, veteran player and team Captain, who will again ride in the No. 3 position. With the other two members of the championship trio of the past two years, Howell H. Estes, and Cecil E. Combs, lost to the team by graduation, it will be necessary to find fresh material. Bill West, from last year's plebe squad, has been showing promise at No. 2, while a contest is being waged for the No. 1 position by Brooks Wilson, Harry's brother, who at present has the inside edge, and Charles Hines, and Robert Van Volkenburgh, who are pressing him closely.

The Cadets will meet nine opponents in the big riding hall before going to New York as defending champions in the Intercollegiate.

The Varsity schedule:

Jan. 9—Squadron A
Jan. 16—Fort Hamilton
Jan. 23—Fort Myer
Jan. 30—Yale University
Feb. 6—Harvard University
Feb. 13—Yale University
Feb. 22—Pennsylvania Military College
Feb. 27—Princeton University
Mar. 6—Cornell University

The Plebe schedule:

Feb. 20—Lawrenceville School

Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif. The San Diego Marines played a scoreless tie with the College of the Pacific, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1936, and in so doing finished their successful 1936 football season.

The Marines played nine college games and one club game, winning six, losing three, and tying one.

Feature games of the season were the 7-0 loss over the strong Loyola University, the 14-0 win for the city championship over San Diego State College, winners of the Southern Conference Championship; and 0-0 tie against College of the Pacific, winners of the Far Western Conference Championship.

The team was coached by Capt. C. McLoft, USMC, assisted by M. G. Sgt. Willis Ryckman, USMC, under the supervision of Col. E. P. Moses, USMC, supervising officer of athletics.

West Point, N. Y.—A 14-game basketball schedule has been announced for Army's veteran cage team. The Cadets will open the season, facing Lehigh Jan. 6, 1937 and close against the Navy at Annapolis, Feb. 20.

The starting lineup is expected to include Monk Meyer, captain, and John McDavid at forwards; Harry Rogner at center, and Harry Sullivan and Francis Patrick as guards. Jim Scott, Walt Brinker, John Samuel and Jim Schwenk give Army a strong reserve.

Following is the schedule:

January—6, Lehigh; 9, Yale; 13, Johns Hopkins; 16, Dickinson; 20, Lafayette; 23, Amherst at Amherst; 27, George Washington; 30, Colgate at Hamilton.

February—3, Duke; 6, Fordham; 10, Georgetown; 13, Providence; 17, Syracuse; 20, Navy at Annapolis.

The Executive Committee of the Festival in Commemoration of the Fourth Centennial of the Founding of the City of Valparaiso, Chile, has invited the War Department to send representatives to take part in the Exhibition during the period of the Centennial.

The War Department has accepted the invitation and has designated the following officers: Maj. John T. Cole, 9th Cav., of Fort Riley, Kans., Capt. Milo H. Matteson, 9th Cav., 1st Lt. Harold S. Isaacson, 18th FA, 1st Lt. James O. Curtis, Jr., 9th Cav., and 1st Lt. Franklin F. Wing, Jr., 9th Cav.

The party will sail from New York City on the Santa Maria of the Grace Line Dec. 24, 1936, arriving in Chile about Jan. 12, 1937.

Training Reserve Officers

Kansas City, Mo.—Considerable interest is being shown in a new source of personnel suitable for reserve commissions that The Kansas City chapter of the Reserve Officers Association is developing through the 1936-1937 period of instruction. The initiation of this effort is credited to the chapter's president and board of directors for 1935-36.

It is known that in Kansas City a certain percentage of graduates of high schools and junior colleges do not continue, for various reasons, with higher education either at institutions having military departments or at those having no military training features. These young men have had one or more years of training in the fundamentals of military science and the foundation gained thereby is the equal or superior of the necessarily limited training that C. M. T. C. summer camps accomplish. Their ages prevent their undertaking an intense preparation for certificates of capacity for the grade of second lieutenant and the Kansas City chapter has undertaken to continue instruction that will advance them to the proper stage of training for a commission by the time they reach 21 years of age.

The school evolved provides instruction by reserve officers under the direct supervision of the regular army instructors in the following subjects: Military Discipline, Interior Guard Duty, Sanitation and First Aid, Administration, Organization of the Army and Military Law. This plan of instruction has the approval of the War Department and is now being conducted for some forty candidates between 16 and 19 years of age.

In order that the necessary military experience to qualify for appointment as second lieutenant may be procured authority has been given the Corps Area Commander to select from this group of trainees a certain number to take advanced C. M. T. C. training, thereby qualifying for a certificate of capacity that materializes when the officer candidate reaches 21 years of age. The present Corps Area Commander, Major General Stanley H. Ford, is assisting materially in conserving this source of commissioned personnel and believes it of high potential value.

The Kansas City chapter is proud of the fact that it is the first to actually establish this type of school and strong efforts will be made to improve it as time marches on.

If other chapters desire information concerning this school it will be gladly furnished upon direct request to Organized Reserve Headquarters, 3514 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Ft. Myer Horse Show

Ft. Myer, Va.—Maj. Henry Leonard, USMC Ret., one of the best known judges of horses in the United States has accepted the invitation of Col. J. M. Wainwright, Commanding Officer at Ft. Myer to officiate in the first of the Winter Horse Shows to be held in the Riding Hall at Ft. Myer on Tuesday, December 22 at 7:30 P. M.

Major Leonard is extremely popular with local horse lovers and his presence in the ring is an assurance of fast moving and popular decisions.

Monthly Medical Meeting

Dr. John J. Moorhead, Professor of Clinical Surgery, Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, will address the December meeting of the Army Medical Department officers stationed in and around Washington Monday, Dec. 21, 1936, at 8 p.m. His subject will be "Traumatic Surgery of Today and Tomorrow."

Reserve officers of the Army who attend this meeting and who register at the entrance to the lecture hall will be credited with two hours toward the 200 hours required for reappointment.

A buffet supper will be served at the conclusion of the program.

Naval Reserve Meeting

The U. S. Naval Reserve Officers Association will hold a meeting tonight Dec. 19 at Boston Yacht Club, 5 Rowes Wharf, Boston, Mass. A full report of the recent Naval Reserve Conference in Washington will be made.

Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m. with the regular meeting to follow at 7:15.

Dedicate CCC Camp

Ft. McClellan, Ala.—Col. John W. Lang, 22nd Infantry and Maj. William H. McCutcheon, 22nd Infantry, spent the day at Bessemer, Ala., Friday, Dec. 11, 1936, visiting Civilian Conservation Corps Camp No. 487.

The occasion of this visit was the dedication of this camp and officially naming it Camp Black in honor of Senator Hugo Black, the senior senator from Alabama, whose interest in behalf of the Civilian Conservation Corps has made it possible for that corps to achieve many of the wonderful benefits accruing to its members.

The speakers for the occasion were introduced by Colonel Lang, the principal speakers being Senator Hugh Black, Congressman Luther Patrick, both of Alabama, and Col. John W. Lang, 22nd Infantry, Fort McClellan. Interspersing the speeches music was furnished by local bands.

Following the dedication ceremonies, and as a fitting part of the day's festivities, a real old-fashioned Alabama barbecue dinner was served.

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